App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1934.5 (D)

D m. 23-30 (6-8)

File No. 11-34

Serial Nos. 1-2

Letter References.

preserve

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Two

Part B for May 36

SUBJECT

Amendment of Bye law 37 of the Mysore Cooperative land mortgage bank

D 3762-73 dt 7.12.36

WD 03607—GPB—22,500—2-8-35

to Govt Regr Cs President D m Bank Engr & Govt Rev. Comm^r of Cmrs of Bs

Jurisdiction Re

Amendment of Byelaw No. 37 of the Mysore Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank 1864 (1)

General and Revenue Secretariat | L.M. File No. 11 of 1934. | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.	
1	No. 3086 G.S. dated 11th October 1934 from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in Mysore Solicits amendment to Byelaw No. 37 of the Mysore Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank in the circumstances stated.

As a result of the proposed amendment, the Land Mortgage Bank can carry on lending operations in areas approved by the Registrar of Cooperative societies, instead of Government. This means the delegation of powers to the Registrar in this behalf.

2 The amendment proposed seems is for favour of orders. The Law secretariat may also be consulted in the matter submitted for orders.

(Vide Flag H and P.U.D)

Please find out why the power was reserved to Govt

15/11

15/11 4 In view of the need for cautious moving in the matter, Govt. were pleased to direct that the Scheme be tried in a few talukas at first, and then gradually extended as occasion arose. Vide para 4 of G.O. No 80. C. 1-50/Secy 17-26-1 Compl. Mysore dt. 11th Oct. 1926. This policy has been followed till now, and it is for consideration if the Registrar may in future be empowered to extend the operations of the Bank in consultation with the Board of Directors of the Bank.

5 What was the promise made at the last Legislative Council?

23/11/34

put up at Flag K. in the reference file linked herewith

25/11

23/11

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01955—GPB—22,500—12-6-34

6 From the copy of the proof of the proceedings attached hereunto, it is seen that the First Member has stated that Govt have no objection to give the Bank that discretion - Viz to extend its operations to Ooty area without obtaining in each case specific sanction of Government, and if that has been in the way of extending its operations, that obstruction will be removed presently

[illegible] Member

28/11

3027
29.11.34

7 The amendment proposed may be approved in consultation with the Law Secretariat.

Dev. Secy)

Secy
28/11/34

8 I do not believe Govt have refused sanction in any case nor has there been any delay. No good reasons have been urged for waiving sanction by Govt. Nevertheless since the Bank the Registrar would have invariably also each case and where they have agreed that extension to any particular TK is necessary the sanction Govt will be merely formal. The Mortgage Bank has set some value in it and

9 The amendment may be made. Sd/-
First Member

OFFICE
FIRST MEMBER
3 DEC 1934
No. 4295

y. I agree
1/12/34

10 Dewan Sir.

FILE
A
No. 2979

12.XII.

3-12-34

4.12.34

Draft
Secy 3-12-34

1864 of 34

(3)

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. 11 of 1934. | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Draft submd

Issue

5/12

5/12/34

G.O. No D.3762-73 dated 7-12-34

(Sanctioning an amendment of Rule 27 of the Land Mortgage Bank)

To the Regr of Cs
" Presdt L.M. Bank.
" Comptr
" Rev Commr
" Dy Comrs of Dts

TYPING SECTION 6. DEC. 1934 GENL. & REV. SECTT.

8 MAY 1936 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

LM. II-324-1

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

No 3086 C.S/Enc: two.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION.

Telegraphic Address: "CO-OPERT" BANGALORE

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSORE.

Dated, Bangalore, 11th October 1934.

From

GULAM MOHADIN MEHKRI, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore,
BANGALORE.

To

M.Venkatanaranappa, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

Subject: Amendment of Byelaw No.37 of the Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

In forwarding, herewith, for information a copy of letter No.S.I.120 dated 28th September 1934 together with the enclosure thereto received from the President of the Land Mortgage Bank on the above subject, I have the honour to state as follows:-

Under Byelaw No.37 of the existing byelaws of the Land Mortgage Bank, the lending operations of the Bank can be extended to any new area only after obtaining the previous approval of Government. At the General Meeting of the Bank held on 19th November 1933, it was resolved that the above Byelaw may be amended so as to empower the Bank to carry on its lending operations in areas approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies instead of by Government as at present. In this office letter No.8650/C.S. dated 13th June 1934 to Government, recommending the amendment of certain byelaws of the Bank, I opined that the amendment of byelaw No.37 as proposed by the Bank was not necessary and that the existing byelaw may stand; and Government were pleased to accept my recommendation in the matter and approved in Order No.D.1142-45/L.M.29-33-2 dated 14th August 1934 the amendments to the other Byelaws. In view, however, of the facts mentioned by the President in his letter referred to above and the promise made at the last Legislative Council. I recommend that Government may be pleased to approve, under Section 53 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation No.V of 1929 and VI of 1933 of the amendment of Byelaw No.37 of the Bank as hereunder:-

"Byelaw No.37: Substitute the following for the existing Byelaw:-

"The Bank may carry on lending operations in areas approved by the

P.T.O.

the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and notified in the Official Gazette. A list of all such areas shall be given in a Schedule attached to these Byelaws"

I request that early orders of Government may be obtained in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. S. [illegible]
Registrar. 16/6

L.S.10/10.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSORE.

(3

Letter No.S.I.120 dated 28th September 1934 from the President, The Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank,Ltd., Bangalore,to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore,Bangalore.

****

Adverting to correspondence ending with Government Order No.D. 1142-45/L.M.29-33-2 dated 14th August 1934 approving the amendment of certain byelaws of this Bank I have the honour to state that all the amendments proposed by the Bank have been approved except that contained in item No.(xi)(c) of the General Body's Resolution No.9 forwarded to you with the Bank's letter No 204 dated 11th January 1934 in the matter of extending the Bank's lending operations to areas approved by you without reference to Government. From the cutting herewith attached from "The Hindu" of the 5th July last containing an abstract of the discussions that took place in the last session of the Mysore Legislative Council on Mr.Chengalaroi Reddy's resolution urging the early extension of the Land Mortgage Scheme to other parts of the State, it will be seen that the Government will have no objection to give the Bank the discretion to extend its operations to any area in the State without having to obtain their previous sanction in every case The reports in the Press also indicate that one of the resolutions to be moved at the ensuing session of the Representative Assembly by the members of the Mysore District is to the effect that the scheme should be extended to all the Taluks; and the Shimoga District Board is also reported to have resolved that Government should be requested to extend the scheme to all Taluks in that District. Thus there seems to be a pressing demand for the extension of the scheme rapidly.

2. Since the present state of the money market appears to be most suitable for raising the necessary debenture capital at favourable rates of interest the time seems to be propitious to extend the scheme to all areas which may satisfy the conditions necessary for the purpose and thereby afford as large a measure of relief as possible to the agriculturists in the State. Now that we have gained nearly five - years' experience in working the scheme, I think that it is no longer necessary to approach Government for sanction in every case where it is

P.T.O.

is proposed to extend the scheme to any new Taluk or other area. I request therefore that you will be so good as to obtain sanction of Government to the amendment of Byelaw No.37 as proposed in my letter of 11th January last referred to above.

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" Copy "

10/10

L.S.10/10. Registrar.

Proceedings of the Legislative Council meeting held on 3 Aug 1934

Hindu 4/8/34

THE

EXTENSION OF LAND MORTGAGE BANK SCHEME

Mr. K. C. Reddy next moved a resolution recommending to the Government that prompt steps be taken for the establishment of land mortgage banks on a large scale.

In commending the resolution to the House, Mr. Reddy said that the extension of the provisions of the Agriculturists' Relief Act to all parts of the State, while giving relief to the ryots, acted as a hardship to the ryots themselves, in that their credit suffered a great deal. It was absolutely necessary for the efficient working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act to start land mortgage banks in the several parts of the State.

Messrs. H. Siddaiya, P. Subbarama Chetty and D. H. Chandrasekharaiya supported the resolution.

Mr.G. S. Abdul Hameed observed that due to the extension of the provisions of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, business was at a standstill. Additional land mortgage banks had to be established. In the Budget, he noticed that only Rs. 20,000 had been provided for this purpose. This was very inadequate. He hoped the Government would seriously consider the question and provide for the establishment of a net-work of land mortgage banks.

Rajasabhabhushana K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar (President, Land Mortgage Bank), expressed himself in sympathy with the resolution. The Land Mortgage Bank as they all knew, was established in December 1929. After 4 years' working they had now done a great deal of spade work and the Bank now felt that it was in a position to go ahead and establish land mortgage banks in each taluk. Unfortunately, the agricultural depression had come in the way of their rapidly extending their operations. The value of the agricultural lands had appreciably gone down and consequently the security offered to the Bank, in several cases, did not satisfy the conditions laid down by the rules for the grant of loans. The Bank, nevertheless, had sent up a proposal to the Registrar for the removal of the restriction now placed on the bank, viz., the previous sanction of Government for extending the operation of the bank to the taluks.

Proceeding, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the Land Mortgage Scheme by itself would not be sufficient to relieve the indebtedness of the ryot. The Bank helped only people whose total indebtedness was not more than Rs. 5,000. The extension of the operations of the Bank was as much to the interest of the Bank as it was to the interest of the agriculturists. But at the present time, they had to be extremely cautious, having regard to the conditions and capacity of the ryot to repay the debt.

Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan said that it was very gratifying to note that the scheme of Land Mortgage Banks which was introduced by the Government a few years ago, had become popular, and that several members urged for its extension in a large measure. The success of that scheme had been greatly due to the able and careful manner in which the affairs of the Land Mortgage Bank had been handled by its President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. The House had to listen with great consideration to what he had said about the extension of the scheme. The Government were anxious to extend the operation of the Land Mortgage Bank. At present, the value of the land had fallen very considerably. Government should be very cautious. The Bank had to be treated as a business proposition He feared that the present time was not quite opportune for the extension of the Land Mortgage Bank scheme. The Bank had, as was mentioned by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar asked for permission for the extension of the operations in certain taluks, without the sanction of Government. The Government had no objection to give the Bank that discretion. The Government were willing to see that more measures were taken to extend the operations of the Land Mortgage Bank Scheme

RESOLUTION No. 4.

Establishment of Land Mortgage Banks on a large scale.

MR. K CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Sir, the next resolution which also stands against my name is a non-controversial one. I beg to move:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that prompt steps be taken for the establishment of land mortgage banks on a large scale".

Even in normal times, I do not think that a resolution of this kind needs much to be said in support of it. The house is very well aware that the need for establishing institutions to provide credit, facilities especially for the raiyat population, has been very great, and with that object in view, the Government, no doubt, have taken steps to start a Central Land Mortgage Bank and branches thereof in some places of the State. The problem assumes some importance in view of the recent developments that have taken place in this connection. This House is very well aware that the Agriculturists' Relief Act has been extended to all parts of the State from January last. Even when the Act was on the anvil in this House, it was thought by some members that a provision to the effect that the Agriculturists' Relief Act should be extended only to such places where land mortgage banks were established was necessary. They sought to make that a condition precedent before the Act was extended to any area. But Government gave an assurance then that a provision like that should not be incorporated in the body of the Act, but that they would keep in view that the establishment of land mortgage banks would be very necessary in places to which the operations of the Agriculturists' Relief Act was extended. Now, the Act has been extended to all parts of the State, and one of the arguments that have been advanced by some of my friends has been that since this Act has been extended, the credit of the raiyat has suffered to a very great extent and the raiyat is feeling immeasurable difficulties to meet his money demands for payment of *kandayam* and other necessary expenses. I do not think there are two opinions on this matter that since the Agriculturists' Relief Act has been extended to all parts of the State, simultaneously with that a progressive and able policy of establishing as many land mortgage banks in the State as possible should be undertaken by the Government, and that too speedily. To an interpellation in the Representative Assembly as to how many land mortgage banks were freshly established after the extension of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, it was said that no new banks were established by the Government. It is absolutely necessary, if you want to try the Agriculturist's Relief Act on its merits and if you want to see that it becomes a success and works to the benefit of the rural population, that the land mortgage banks should be established on a large scale in the various parts of the State, and circumstances also are very propitious for startingas many banks in the State as possible.

There is abundance of money in the hands of the money-lenders who find it difficult to invest. Supposing the Government raised debentures at small rates of interest, say, four per cent: I am sure that an abundance of money will be forthcoming for this purpose. Especially after the extension of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, the local sowcars in towns and villages are very reluctant to advance money to the raiyats, and if Government were to raise a loan and pool together all the resources and utilise the money they so collected for establishing more land mortgage banks and provide credit facilities to the rural population. I think two purposes will be served—first to find a source of investment for the people who have got money, and secondly, to provide credit for the raiyat who is badly in need of it. I think the Committee which the Government are going to appoint to investigate into the ways and means of relieving the agriculturists' distress will also consider this problem because this is closely allied with the problem of rural indebtedness, which problem also is going to be tackled by that committee.

I wish to point out in conclusion that this question ought to be taken up immediately and measures devised to establish more and more land mortgage banks in the State with a view to provide easy credit facilities for the rural population whose credit is to a certain extent affected, it must be admitted, by the extension of the Agriculturists' Relief Act to all parts of the State.

With these few observations, I commend this resolution for the kind acceptance of the House.

*MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—On account of the enforcement of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation since last January, it has become extremely difficult for agriculturists to raise loans from money-lenders. And the money-lenders have got their own difficulties on account of certain defects which are existing in the present Regulation. At any rate, on account of the instalments and small rates of interest and so many other difficulties, and also defects in the Regulation, the money-lenders will not give any loans to the poor agriculturists. Under these circumstances, the agriculturists will have to somehow raise loans to meet their ordinary expenses and also to improve their lands, to purchase bullocks in this season which are absolutely necessary for cultivation and other things. So, the only alternative left open to him is to raise loans either in co-operative societies or in land mortgage banks, and it is not so easy for every agriculturist to raise a loan in co-operative societies. So they have to go to a land mortgage bank. if there is one. Thanks to the Government that recently they opened two land mortgage banks in Shimoga and Tirthahalli Taluks, but in my experience, as a member o the Shimoga Bank, I find that a number of applications that have been received are pending. So many applications after so much investigation and scrutiny havebeen submitted

to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for grant of loans. And after all these loans are secured debts and there will not be much difficulty in recovering the loans with interest.

Under these circumstances, I do not understand why for the last two years, in spite of the recommendations made with due care and forethought as against applications to the extent of nearly Rs. 50,000 only, Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000 have been granted by the Registrar It is not merely the establishment of more banks in the State that will give adequate relief to the agriculturists: the actual work of each existing bank is more important and that has somehow to be worked out with greater interest so that the agriculturists will have as early as possible, the loans they require and thereby derive benefit. With these few words, I second the resolution.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA.—I entirely agree with the remarks made by Mr. Siddaiya. There is absolute necessity for the Government to see that wherever they have been pleased to extend the operations of the Land Mortgage Banks, adequate financial aid is given to the people of that area. As a matter of fact I may say for the information of this House that though the operation of the land mortgage bank scheme has been extended to Maddur and Malvalli Taluks, there has been no progress made in the matter of giving relief to the raiyats. So, it is doubtful as to what advantage the people are going to derive by the mere extension of this scheme, unless some relief is given to the people who are really in need of it by way of granting loans. Then alone, the object of extending the scheme would be beneficial to the people. There is no doubt great necessity for extending the scheme to the remaining parts of the State where there are no such banks. I earnestly appeal to the Government that something should be done by them in the direction indicated above, once they make up their minds to extend its operations. Otherwise the people would be seriously handicapped. I do not know what really is the difficulty of the Government in moving in this direction: They have made a promise that they are going to place some money at the disposal of the bank. There must be more and more demand for further grants of money. I cannot understand the reason why there must be savings in the amounts that the Government are going to sanction.

With these observations, I support the resolution.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—On account of the operation of the Agriculturists Relief Regulation throughout the the State, every business has come to a stand-still. The Bank of Mysore and even other money-lenders have nothing to do with petty landlords. We have to seriously consider about that and establish more land mortgage banks. Only a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided for the land mortgage banks. If we take the economic structure of the present day into consideration, this sum is in sufficient and it will surely tell upon the agriculturists. Therefore I urge upon the attention of the Government to kindly give their serious consideration to this problem and provide more land-mortgage banks with sufficient funds at their disposal.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—The land-mortgage bank that has been established has opened its branches in about 12 Taluks so far as the report goes. After all, what is the amount of indebtedness of the raiyats and to what extent the land-mortgage bank has been able to finance them? The operations extend to about two or three lakhs whereas the indebtedness of the raiyats come up to a number of crores. This is something like a drop in the ocean. Hitherto, the agriculturist was able to raise loans from petty money-lenders and bankers. Now he is in a critical situation as he has lost that credit on account of the extension of the Agriculturists Relief Regulation; and it has become impossible for him to raise any loans. Even the banks which have got large amounts at their credit lying idle are rejecting loan applications on the ground that such applications would come under the operation of the Agriculturist's Relief Regulation. It is not difficult for the Government to raise any loan for starting more land mortgage banks and financing them. The credit of the Government is very high and even at 4 per cent, they can raise any amount of money. They can adopt this policy of borrowing one or two crores of rupees and open a land mortgage bank in each Taluk and finance them. By doing so, they will be doing real service to the country.

I therefore support this resolution whole heartedly.

Rajasabhabhushna, K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR Sir, I fully sympathise with the resolution brought forward by Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy for the establishment of land mortgage banks on a large scale throughout the State. I believe that what he really means is that the operations of the land mortgage bank which has been established in the State must be extended on a large scale all throughout the State. While heartily supporting this resolution, I wish to make a few observations based on my experience as President of the Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

The land mortgage bank scheme is a new one which was introduced in the State nearly four years ago and the Central Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore was established about December 1929 in order to give effect to the scheme. It was, as I said, an entirely new scheme in the working of which we had no previous experience or precedents to guide us. These three or four years since the bank has been in existence have been years of spade work during which we had to do a great deal of preliminary work to clear doubts and remove difficulties with which we were confronted in the beginning. Most of these doubts have been cleared and difficulties overcome and the Bank is in a position to go ahead and extend its operations on a larger scale with some amount of confidence. But unfortunately while we have passed the initial and experimental stage and are prepared to go ahead, the agricultural depression has come in the way of our rapidly extending the operations of the Bank, because, on account of the heavy depression in agriculture during recent years, the price of agricultural lands has considerably gone down with the result that the value of the securi-

ties weich the people can offer for the loans asked for by them has got reduced with the result that in many cases we cannot give relief to the applicants, having regard to the rules and bye-laws of the Bank which require that the amount of loan given to any applicant should not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the lands.

Mr. Siddaiya said that the circumstances are now propitious for the extension of the operations. No doubt, the present conditions are such that the establishment of land mortgage banks all over the State is needed now more than on any other occasion to give the agriculturists some relief by reducing their indebtedness. But unfortunately the present agricultural depression makes the present time very unpropitious for the grant of loans from the stand-point of the securities offered by the applicants. Nevertheless, the question of extending the operations of the bank is under active consideration. As the land mortgage bank was originally framed, Government ordered the operations of the bank to be confined to four Taluks. Gradually on recommendations made from time to time, the operations have been extended by them to 12 Taluks. We have now sent up proposal to amend the bye-laws of the Bank so as to remove the restriction against the extension of the operations of the bank without obtaining the sanction of Government in each case and allow the bank to extend its operations in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to any area where the conditions are favourable for working the scheme.

With reference to the point on which emphasis was laid by Mr. Subbarama Chetty I would like to mention here that the establishment of land mortgage banks by itself will not be a solution for the removal of the indebtedness of the raiyats. We have found by experience that it is only a very small percentage of indebted people who will come within the operations of the land mortgage bank. I may inform the members of this House the restrictions placed with regard to the operations of the bank. Firstly, under the bye-laws of the bank, the back can give loans only to the extent of Rs. 5,000 as a mixiumum, and we have a working rule that the total debts of anybody who applies for a loan should not exceed this maximum. For instance, if a person who is indebted to the extent of Rs. 15,000 applies for a loan of Rs. 5,000 to clear a portion of his debt, it is not considered a case in which the bank can give help. The bank will help only persons whose total indebtedness does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Another condition that is imposed is that the amount of loan to be granted by the bank should not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the lands offered as security. As I have just now mentioned, the price of agricultural lands has considerably fallen within the last few years and consequently the value of the property to be offered as security has considerably decreased. It is found that in respect of most of the applications for loans, the applicants are indebted to the extent of far more than 50 per cent of the value of their lands. If a census is taken of indebted agriculturists, it will be found that the

persentage of persons in any place whose indebtedness is less than Rs. 5,000 and also less than 50 per cent of the value of properties offered as security will not probably be more than 4 or 5 and that is the reason why in many cases the applications have got to be rejected.

Mr. Siddaiya said that a large number of applications received is rejected. It is so because the Bank cannot, consistently with its safety, sanction applications from persons whose total indebtedness exceeds 50 per cent of the value of their lands. The Bank has got to exercise very great caution, and in the exercise of that caution, has necessarily to reject many applications. I am in perfect sympathy with the proposal for the rapid development and expansion of the operations of the Bank all throughout the State in all the Taluks as far as possible. But at the same time the Bank has got to consider the conditions of each Taluk and find out whether such conditions are favourable for the establishment of a land mortgage bank in those places. I do not want to go into those conditions in detail here, but if they are satisfied, the Central Land Mortgage Bank will be glad to have its operations extended to those places. It is as much to the interests of the bank itself as it is to the interests of the raiyats to have the scheme extended over as wide an area as possible as the success of the bank and its ability to be self-supporting depends upon the extent of its operations.

In this connection, I should like to bring to the notice of this House that while we are extremely thankful to the Government for encouraging the bank by contributing towards its working expenses for the first four years and by agreeing to take debentures raised by the bank to the extend of Rs. 5 lakhs, these debentures carry too high a rate of interest to permit of adequate and substantial relief being given to the indebted agriculturists. The first series of debentures issued by the Bank carry interest at 5 per cent and the second series at 4½ per cent. In the first few years, at any rate, the difference between the debenture rates of interest and the rates at which loans were issued to the applicants was not sufficient to enable the bank to be self-supporting and at the same time to fix the rate of interest for loans granted to the raiyats, as low as we could wish. If the Government could find their way to place about 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees at our disposal free of interest, it will enable us to give greater relief to the agriculturists by a reduction in the rates of interest charged on the loans advanced to them.

I should also wish to bring to the notice of this House in this connection that in the case of loans that we have issued, we have found it extremely difficult to recover the instalments regularly on account of the present economic depression. Out of nearly Rs. 20,000 of instalments due for the current year, Rs. 8,000 are in arrears. This is not due to any want of pressure by the Bank. Any amount of pressure put upon the indebted persons has not proved effective in inducing them to pay because all of them have pleaded absolute inability to pay even the assessment upon their

lands and some of them have even allowed their lands to be put up for sale for revenue arrears. So we have got to be extremely careful in extending the operations of the bank as we have got to see not only to the value of the security offered but also to the repaying capasity of the borrower. As President of the Land Mortgage Bank, I shall give my best attention to see that the operations of the bank are extended as widely as possible so that it may be of the greatest use to the agriculturist. But as observed by a previous speaker, this will not by itself give much relief. Along with this, the question of agricultural debt conciliation must be considered. If the debts of the agriculturist can be reduced materially by a Debt Conciliation Board, many a person may be able to come under the operations of the bank who cannot do so at present when his debts stand at a much higher figure than he can ever expect to repay.

In conclusion, I wish to state again that I am in perfect sympathy with the resolution and I have no doubt Government will view it with the sympathetic and give their best consideration.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Sir, the land mortgage bank scheme is one of the several measures undertaken by the Government to relieve agricultural indebtedness in the State. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, as President of the Land Mortgage Bank, has mentioned some of the obstacles in the way of extending the operations of the bank. He stated that the present economic depression is a great obstacle to the extension of its operations.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I am not against extension, but we cannot give help to as many people as we could on account of the economic depression.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—This is just the time for the scheme to be extended. It has been promised on several occasions that the Government will open the land mortgage bank in all places into which the Agricultural Relief Regulation has been extended. The Agricultural Relief Regulation was first extended to some Malnad Taluks and it was only in those taluks that the Land Mortgage Cank is having its operations. But since the Regulation is now extended all over the State, it has become very necessary that the Government should take steps to afford the benefits of this bank to the entire State.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar mentions that the economic depression has reduced the value of the lands. It is true. As the value is reduced, it is necessary to proportionately enhance the value of the security. At a time when the value of the land was very high, 50 per cent of the security would have been all right. But since the lands are now sold at rock-bottom prices the security rule may be changed by the bank so that 75 per cent of the value of the land may be taken into consideration in sanctioning loan Applications.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The bank may lose its money.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—How can it lose? You want proper security for your money. If the value of the land is very low, you had better take sufficient security to realise the money paid.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Can we go into these details here?

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar says that the present low value of the land prevents the extension of the scheme. My own suggestion is that since its value is low, the bank should give loans to the extent of 75 per cent of the value, without fear of losing the money. The Government have long been considering the question of extending the scheme to the taluks of Davangere and Harihar but nothing has come out so far. One other point is this that unless a local society is formed, loans are not granted to the people there. But as it is difficult to form local societies in all cases it is better that the Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore is allowed to operate all over the State. Individual applications may be entertained and loans granted directly by the bank.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—There is provision for that also.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—But applications are not called for and loans granted.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The operations will have to be extended to the particular taluk before loans are given in that taluk.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—If the people know that the Land Mortgage Bank can operate in all parts of the State without any local society being formed they can take advantage of it.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—But the operations must be extended by the Government.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—If it is a matter for the Government they must come forward to help the agriculturists to some extent in this hour of need. The necessity for loans is very great at the present moment and I hope the Government will kindly accept the resolution.

THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN).—Sir, it is very gratifying that the land mortgage scheme which was introduced by the Government a few years ago has become so popular as to make the members of this House urge for its extension in a larger measure all over the State. I think I can with great justice say that the success of the scheme so far has to a very great extent been due to the able and careful manner in which the affairs of the bank have been handled by its President, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar. I think we ought to listen with very great consideration to all that he has said. On the principle of extending the Land Mortgage Bank scheme all over the State as early as possible there can be no question. Government want it to be done as early as may be practicable, but we must bear in mind the caution that has been sounded by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in this matter. At present, the value of lands as security has fallen very considerably. If a land which was valued at Rs. 5,000 is now put up for sale, it may not fetch even Rs. 1,000. That seems to be the present situation and there is no use saying that if land value has fallen, you can give as loan a larger proportion of the value of the land. That would be perfectly unbusinesslike. No businessman would, I am sure, do it. If when a land was valued at Rs. 5,000, no businessman would give more than Rs. 2,500 on it, when the land is valued at Rs. 2,500, no one would give more than Rs. 1,250, because that is dependent upon certain risks.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—But now the price of land is reduced to the lowest possible level.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—We do not know. It is quite unsafe to think so. As a matter of fact if any of the lands which have been mortgaged to the Land Mortgage Bank should now be put up for sale, I fear that the bank would stand to lose.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—We are now confronted with that difficulty.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—So we have to be very cautious in this matter. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has said that the bank has asked for the permission of the Government to extend its operations to other areas without obtaining in each case specific sanction of Government. Government have no objection

to give the bank that discretion and if that has been in the way of extending its operations, that obstruction will be removed presently.

One must think of this bank as a business proposition and it should not be treated as one giving relief to the raiyats. That is not the idea at all. This has to be a business proposition and if Government have guaranteed interest and the principal, it is not with a view to take upon themselves the ultimate responsibility, but the debenture holders must be satisfied that the money that they have advanced on debentures will be properly secured on the lands and I fear that just at present any very large scheme of raising debenture loans on the security of these lands is likely to land us in disappointment.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has suggested that two or three lakhs of rupees may be placed at the disposal of the bank free of interest. I am afraid that it is not a thing that we can consider This has to be treated as a business proposition sound in itself and if any money is advanced free of interest, it will only benefit the shareholders and not the people who require relief.

So, as far as this resolution is concerned, we are quite willing to see that all measures are taken to the extension of the Land Mortgage Bank scheme into as large an area in the State as possible and as early as possible. If instead of the words "prompt steps be taken....." if you say that "steps be taken for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks on a large scale and as early as practicable," Government would have no objection to accept the resolution.

The mover consenting the resolution as modified was accepted by the Government.

RESOLUTION No. 5.

Measures to reduce the burden of indebtedness.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Sir, the next resolution that stands my name is as follows;—

"That this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that suitable measures be adopted and legislation initiated, if necessary, to mitigate the burden of indebtedness."

This resolution covers a very large problem and I do not think I will be able to do any justice to the subject if I were to attempt an exhaustive discussion at this hour of the day. Moreover in view of the fact that this question is to be the subject matter of an exhaustive enquiry by a Committee that is sought to be appointed by the Government, I have no desire to bring the subject matter of the resolution for discussion. I beg to withdraw it.

The resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

RESOLUTION No. 6.

Reducing the rate per unit of Electricity supplied for irrigation purposes.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Sir, the next resolution which stands against my name is as follows:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the rate per unit of electricity consumed in rural areas for irrigation purposes be reduced to six pies."

I had tabled this resolution to bring to the notice of the Government the great hardship felt by the raiyats, especially during this period of economic depression, to pay one anna for every unit of power consumed for irrigation purposes. Since I believe that the Department also have in view the consideration of this problem, I do not think any good purpose will be served by raising a debate on this subject. So, I beg to withdraw this resolution also.

The resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

RESOLUTION No. 7.

Extending the Weights and Measures Regulation to all parts of the State.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution standing in my name:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the Weights and Measures Regulation be extended to all parts of the State".

This is a very non-controversial resolution. Even yesterday it was pointed out by my hon'ble friend Mr. Chandrasekharaiya during the discussion on cut motions that standard weights and measures have to be used all over the State. This is another aspect of the same problem. Weights and Measures Regulation has been extended to some parts of the State and there are other parts of the State where the extension of this Regulation is very necessary.

MR. PRESIDENT.—Is this Regulation being properly enforced in those parts of the State to which it has been extended?

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Yes. It is being enforced. This resolution wants that it should be extended to all parts of the State, especially in places where shandies and jatras are held. There is a lot of unscrupulous dealings going on in some places, and this only recommends that the Government should extend the Regulation to all parts.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO SINDIA.—In seconding the resolution, I wish to say that the mere extension of this Regulation alone will not serve the purpose. There are a number of defects in the Regulation and they have got to be set right. Also a number of things have got to be added to it. Recently in the Grain Merchants' Conference which met in Bangalore they have resolved that uniform weights and measures should be introduced into the whole State. Now there are different kinds of maunds in vogue in Mysore. In some place it is 40 seers; in some it is 42½; and in other places 45 and 48 seers. On account of this, the purchaser will not be in a position to know which commodity is sold at what weight, and especially the agriculturist is badly hit in this connection. In place of 40 seers maund, the merchant might use a 48 seer maund and thus swindle the poor agriculturist. Therefore this Regulation has to be examined and the necessary amendments introduced in the Regulation.

The Grain Merchants' Conference have resolved among other things that—

(*a*) standard uniform weights and measures be adopted through the State;

(*b*) that the practice of using scales with wooden beams be completely stopped and that instead all grains which are, by usage, sold by weighing, be weighed in large scales of metal beams;

(*c*) that a maund weight used in weighing grains, pulses and oils should be of 40 seers of 24 tolas a seer.

I wish the Government will do the needful in the matter.

*MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—In regard to this, there is some impracticability also. We have to conform with the outside buyers also. They require supplies at a certain measure and at a certain weight. Even in the case of imports, for instance, rice, it is weighed at so many lbs. per bag and sent. All these things will be difficult of adjustment. If those weights and measures also are recognised in the State, it will greatly serve the purpose.

MR. K. SRIKANTAIYA.—In further supporting the resolution, I wish to say a few words. In different parts of the State different weights are used by the merchants. For example, so far as jaggery is concerned, it is 45 seers per maund in Bangalore City; 48 seers per maund at Tumkur and 50 seers per maund at Chik-

ballapur. It is only natural that the sales of the commodities will be very great in places where they are cheap and merchants make good profits by purchasing the commodities at 45 to 50 seers per maund and selling them at 40 seers to the purchasers. Even though the Government have fixed under the rules that 24 tolas should be the weight of a seer, 40 such seers should be the weight of a maund and that a *palla* should mean 100 seers, the merchants were not observing these rules, but have their own weights and measures. Government should see that the rules are strictly enforced.

Secondly, the seer measure gets actually less by a few tolas by constant use and the merchants using such measures will be in a position to sell grains at a few annas less per palla than others who are really honest. So those measures must be tested constantly to see that they conform to the standard measure.

Thirdly, as there are *kolagas* of different capacities ranging from 8 seers to 10 seers per *kolaga*, the raiyats are being swindled by the merchants. If the capacity of the standard *kolaga* is fixed under the Regulation, the raiyat would stand to gain at least at the rate of 2 annas per rupee.

I hope the Government will kindly do the needful in these matters.

*MR. B. K. GARUDACHAR.—Sir, the question of having uniform weights and measures all throughout the State is a very difficult one. In the first instance, the bigger cities like Mysore, Bangalore, Davangere, Tiptur and others may be asked to make use of uniform weights and measures. Even in Bangalore, at present the weight per maund differs with different commodities. For jaggery it is 45 seers; for potatoes it is 50, and for chillies it is 42½ seers per maund. The trial ought to be made in bigger cities and if it proves successful, the other places will automatically fall in line with these cities. It is not possible to do it once for all throughout the State. I think the Government have got the power to introduce this regulation in particular areas and I hope they will do it.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN.—I am personally aware that for the past 25 years, this question has been often discussed in the Assembly, but so far we have not been able to arrive at a decision. So long as a tola and a seer are correct, any man can have his own maund, and there can be no deceit. I do not think any uniform weight or measure is necessary except the tola and the seer. We have to see to two things, *viz.*, that the seer used is a proper seer and the tolas are correct.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Sir, before proceeding to meet the various points of the hon'ble members who have spoken on this motion, I would like to clear one misapprehension as regards the scope of the law relating to weights and Measures that appears to be the foundation for this representation. The law as it stands now makes the wanton, wilful and dishonest use of weights and measures punishable under the Indian Penal Code. It also empowers the Government to declare certain measures and weights as uniform throughout the State. Under this power, Government have declared that not merely the seer or tola, but also the Mysore maund should be uniform throughout the State. The Mysore maund in the eye of the law is equal to 40 Mysore seers of 24 tolas each. The law has further empowered the Government to declare that in notified areas only the measures and weights tested and certified by such agency as the Government have employed shall be used, and *the use of any other weight or measure in these areas shall be deemed to be the use of false weights and measures*, for an offence under the Indian Penal Code. It is only this item of law that is in limited force in 16 areas of the State including Bangalore and other commercial centres. As regards the general law that Mysore maund shall be 40 Mysore seers of 24 tolas each; Mysore palla shall be 100 seers; *Kolaga* shall be 8 seers; *Bhlla* 4 seers and a candy 20 *Kolagas*, it is in force throughout the State, though there is no penalty in criminal law attached to the use of any other *Kolaga*. The entire question is a matter for contract. If a person agrees to sell at so many seers or agrees to purchase at so many seers per *Kolaga*, it is a matter of civil contract. If a person who has entered into a contract to purchase a *palla* of a commodity refuses to take delivery at 100 seers per *palla*, the aggrieved party can get such delivery enforced by a suit for special performance. But he cannot prosecute him for an offence under the Weights and Measures Regulation. Having promised this much, I would now go to the points dealt with by the hon'ble members.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Is it not desirable to standardise measures and weights?

MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—We have standardised them in the sense that if a person uses a seer, it must be a seer which answers the standard seer in the possession of the Government. Otherwise he can be proceeded against under the Indian Penale Code, even outside the 16 centres to which the Regulation has been extended. It is not standardised in the sense that no other weights or measures should be used. If I understand the mover of the resolution to mean that the compulsory use of certified measures should be extended throughout the State, there are practical difficulties. The question has been before the Government several times, but the difficuty has been that agency required for testing and certifying measures would involve cost which the Government have on repeated occasions

found they could not undertake immediately with the financial commitments that they now have. But it is certainly desirable that some areas which are now not under this section should be brought under it by notification and proposals in this behalf are being worked out.

One of the hon'ble members referred to the resolutions passed at the Grain Merchants' Conference. In respect of them, I have to point out that the resolution about supplanting the practice of using scales with wooden beams by scales of metal beams cannot be enforced under the law.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA. — You should take power by changing the law.

MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—If this change is considered desirable, we should have to take action to modify the legislation.

As regards the other resolution that standard uniform weights and measures should be adopted throughout the State, that has been met by what I have already said.

The third resolution wants that a maund weight used in weighing grains, pulses and oils should be of 40 seers of 24 tolas a seer. That is already provided in the law and it is the law of the land now.

The Conference have also resolved unanimously that the price of grains sold by measuring be determined on a "Palla" of 100 seers. That is also the law of the land already.

My friend Mr. Mallappa stated there would be difficulty in enforcing uniform measures and weights throughout the State.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Not about the seer or tola But other maunds may have different seers.

MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The Mysore maund by law shall be 40 seers. That is the law.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—But it must be enforced.

MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—It has to be enforced by the parties who are affected by any particular contract in the civil court. If it has to be brought under the criminal law, we will have to amend the law.

As regards the periodical testing of weights and measures, a proposal has come to me from the Health Officer of the Bangalore City last week. I am going into the question of the practice in the neighbouring provinces because the literature at my disposal does not disclose whether periodical test is being done elsewhere. I shall shortly submit my report to Government after satisfying myself about the practice in Madras and Bombay.

I do not think there are any other points raised. All that I can say is that the extent to which uniform weights and measures ought to be enforced throughout the State is declared by law. As regards extending Section 3

of the Regulation throughout the State, it has to be done gradually because extending it right through to all the villages would be a task of some years. We cannot do it immediately.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN.--Government had purchased some machinery to manufacture seamless measures and that I believe is placed at the disposal of a certain factory. May I know if the department is in charge of it and such measures are being manufactured?

MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—That scheme has been abandoned in favour of another scheme and the press purchased for that purpose is still the property of the Government. It has been hired out to the gentleman who is running the Mysore Premier Metal Factory.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Sir, I beg to withdraw my resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Economic Enquiry of Villages.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that steps be taken to institute a suitable scheme of economic enquiry of villages in the State."

MR. PRESIDENT.—Let us see what the two committees which are proposed to be appointed will suggest.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—This subject has nothing to do with the work of the other committees. Introduction of an economic survey of the whole State is what is asked for in the resolution. The importance of the subject matter of this resolution will I am sure be conceded by all the members of this House. By means of this enquiry we will be in a position to know the actual economic condition of every class of people in the land and particularly of the villagers. As I have already submitted in another connection, this enquiry will serve as a basis for rural reconstruction, of which we are all enamoured. The survey will confine itself to the determnationof facts relating to education, income, indebtedness, and other relevant matters pertaining to the economic position of the people. The agency for undertaking this work is not indicated in the resolution, but if the Government were to accept it now the details may be considered afterwards. The importance of the subject may be realised by the fact that even the Government of India have appointed two well-known officers to go into the question and their report is already before the Government of India. I request the Government to accept this resolution and take all the further steps necessary to bring into effect.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR.—I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution and wish to bring to your notice only one aspect. The other day we were discussing the industrial policy of Government and we wanted cottage industries all over the State to be encouraged and developed. We do not know what exactly the condition of the cottage industries in the State is; what kinds of raw products are available and in what localities; what cottage industries exist, and why others have failed. If we make a survey now, probably we will be able to know what cottage industries can be developed in which localities, and we will be in a position to help the villagers to make a little more money. This is only one instance to show that an economic survey is very necessary.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO, SINDIA—I must further support this resolution. I believe Mr. Sambasiva Iyer, Geologist, made a survey of the economic conditions of the Seate.

Rajasabhabhushana K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That was only industrial survey.

MR. PRESIDENT.—We shall bear this in mind. This is a big problem.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—I beg to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

MR. PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, before we disperse, I should like to bring to the notice of the House the conduct of one of its hon'ble members in giving publication in the newspapers of certain resolutions and questions disallowed by me under powers vested in me as President of this Council. This action, in my opinion, amounts to a breach of privilege of this House and does not become the less objectionable, because of the grounds urged by the hon'ble member in support of his action.

The maxim upon which the whole law and custom of Parliamentary Institutions is based is that "whatever matter arises concerning such an institution ought to be examined, discussed and adjudged in that house to which it relates, and not elsewhere." This salutary principle does not depend on whether the Speaker or President of such a House is an official or non-official or whether he is elected or appointed *ex-officio* or otherwise under the constitution.

Even in England the Home of Parliamentary Democracy, the House of Commons had to start with an official speaker, whose functions were overshadowed for over a century by his duties as intermediary between the King and the House and as manager of the King's business there. None the less, the good sense of the English constitution insisted that members and others should accord the Speaker the respect due to his office.

There is another aspect of the matter which is well worth mentioning. When a person chooses to be elected or appointed to this House, he must be deemed to have agreed to observe the rules of the house as well as its Standing Orders. The constitution as it is, makes the Dewan the *Ex-officio* President and Rules 5 and 13 of the rules relating to the rights of a member to ask questions and to move resolutions, vest a power in such President to disallow any question or resolution, without giving any reasons therefor other than that *in his opinion* it cannot be answered or moved consistently with the public interests. The allowance or disallowance therefore depends entirely on the opinion of the President and no hon'ble member is therefore entitled to rush to the Press and attribute motives or question the justice or propriety of the President's action merely because the President's view point differs from that of the member. As you know, the Chairmanship of Ways and Means is, in England, a strictly party appointment and changes with every change of Government. But as Sir William Anson observes, it is to the credit of the public life in England that the

rulings of these officers, who are constantly confronted with difficult points of order and of construction, are accepted by their opponents with the *assumption* that the Chairman at any rate desires to be impartial.

Of course, it is quite possible the member I refer to did not take this aspect of the matter into consideration, and if he did, he did not attach sufficient importance to it, or he would not have, I am sure, criticised me as he did in the public press.

One word more in conclusion: I can assure the Council that in presiding over its deliberations I try to forget the fact—not without some success, I hope, —that I am the head of the executive. And I will only add that it will always be my earnest endeavour to act quite impartially; if anything, my inclination is to favour the non-official rather than the official side of the house.

0MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA.—May I be permitted to make reply?

MR. PRESIDENT.—I am afraid not, I have given my view, and the House stands adjourned,

MR, D, V, GUNDAPPA.—Thank you, I will make use of other avenues for giving a reply,

The COUNCIL adjourned *sine die.*

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary,
Legislative Council.

BANGALORE,
10*th Oct.* 1934.

Proof for approval
DK
20/11/34

(EIGHTH DAY.)

Wednesday, 4th July 1934.

The Council reassembled at the Council Hall, on Wednesday, 4th July 1934, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., *Dewan*) in the Chair.

PRESENT.

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan, First Member of Council.
Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, Second Member of Council.
} *Ex officio.*

1. Abdul Hameed, Mr. G. S.
2. Abdul Wajid, Mr. S.
3. Anantaraman, Mr. K. V.
4. Ayyangar, *Diwan Bahadur* N. N.
5. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Mr. K. T.
6. Cariapa, Mr. C. M.
7. Chandrasekharaiya, Mr. D. H.
8. Channappa, Mr. G.
9. Chengalaraya Reddy, Mr. K.
10. Dasappa, Mr. H. C.
11. Garudachar, Mr. B. K.
12. Gundappa, Mr. D. V.
13. Gundappa, Mr. H. B.
14. Hayavadana Rao, *Rajacharita-visarada Rao Saheb* C.
15. Heblikar, Mr. G. B.
16. Hill, Mr. A. L.
17. Karve, Mr. J. V.
18. Kuppuswami Iyengar, Mr. C. S.
19. Linge Gowda, Mr. M. C.
20. Machia, Mr. M.
21. Madhava Rau, Mr. N.
22. Madiah Gowda, Mr. T.
23. Mahomed Abbas Khan, *Khan Bahadur*.
24. Mahomed Imam, Mr. J.
25. Mallappa, Mr. D. S.
26. Malle Gowda, Mr. T. B.
27. Malliah, Mr. S. C.
28. Mehkri, Mr. G. M.
29. Murugesam Pillay, Mr. P.
30. Nageswara Aiyar, Mr. A. R.
31. Narain Murthy, Mr. N. V.
32. Ramachandra, Mr. T.
33. Ramachandra Rao Sindia, Mr. M.
34. Ramanathan, Mr. A. V.
35. Ranga Rao, Mr. R.
36. Shamanna, Mr. S.
37. Siddaiyā, Mr. H.
38. Silva, Mr. F. L.
39. Sinclair, V.D., Mr. H. C.
40. Srikantaiya, Mr. K.
41. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. D.
42. Srinivasa Iyengar, *Rajasabha-bhushana* K. R.
43. Subbarama Chetty, Mr. P.
44. Subba Rao, Mr. N. S.
45. Subba Rao, *Sastravidyapravina* Dr. S.
46. Venkatanaranappa, Mr. M.
47. Venkatappa, Mr. V.
48. Walden, Mr. A. E.
49. Yegnanarayana Iyer, Mr. A. K.

ABSENT.

Puttaswami, Mr. B. S.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—
(*concld.*)

Rules re-class promotions in Middle Schools.

Q.—36. MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

What are the rules of promotion from class to class in the middle class and when were they made?

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The following are the rules of promotion from class to class in the Middle Schools. These rules are prescribed by Government in their Order, dated 6th January 1925:—

1. Promotions shall be made on a consideration of the results of the terminal and annual examinations and a valuation of the class work during the year. Out of the total number of marks in each subject, 75 per cent shall be assigned to examination work and 25 per cent to note book work regularly done throughout the year.

2. The School Committee or the Headmaster and the Assistant engaged in teaching a class shall together decide the promotion.

3. No boy shall be promoted from one class to another who fails to get 30 per cent of the marks in English and 30 per cent in the whole. The Director has recently issued a circular giving discretion to the District Education Officers to permit the promotion in special cases and for a adequate reasons as recommended by the Head masters, of such students as get not less than 25 per cent in English and 25 per cent in the total.

4. In the case of students whose progress in studies is satisfactory but who fail to attend the examination on account of illness or other reasonable cause, the Headmasters may promote them with the approval of Inspecting Officers

5. Promotions shall be decided before the day on which the school reopens after the summer vacation and announced on the notice board on the morning of the first working day of the school year. Promotions after they are once announced on the notice board shall be final.

6. No promotions shall be made on trial.

7. It is desirable as a general rule to promote boys who have spent two years in the same class in the school course to the next higher class unless, in special cases, it is considered by the Headmaster that the boy should remain a third year in the same class or is considered by him to be totally unfit.

Propriety of the Sugar Company competing with raiyats in Sugarcane Cultivation.

Q.—39. MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

What is the total number of acres of land that is going to be planted with sugarcane under the Irwin Canal area in the year 1934, *viz.*, from 1st January to 31st December (A statement showing the area of private land and Government land in different taluks may be given).

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.)—The total number of acres of land to be planted with sugarcane in the Irwin Canal area from 1st January 1934 is about 8,250, of which 6,600 will be grown by raiyats and about 1,650 on Company Farms leased from Government and on the Irwin Canal Farm.

Area under the Raiyats Cane.

1. Mandya Section	...	4,700 Acres
2. Maddur Section	...	1,200 ,,
3. French-Rocks Section	...	700 ,,
Total	...	6,600 Acres

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—Has not the leasing of 1,650 acres to Sugar Company deprived many of the agriculturists in the area of a considerable income?

MR. S P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Not a very large area.

MR. M. C LINGE GOWDA.—Would it not suffice at least a thousand families to earn their livelihood as well as pay the contribution and land revenue?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—After all, the farms are worked by local people. The company looks after merely the leasing and so on.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA — Do they distribute the profits also among the local people?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Not the profits but only cultivation, the profits on those cultivated lands; probably, there will be special leases and so on and those profits will go to the raiyats

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—As the raiyats are taking to sugar-cane cultivation, will Government be pleased to discontinue this system?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI —As soon as it is found possible to do so. If the raiyats take to it in all the seasons of the year, the Compony also will grow less and less of their own cane.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Where is the necessity to have such a vast area under cultivation by the Department?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—As I have explained elsewhere, the reason was the Company had to keep some lands for their own farming because, they had to supplement the supply of cane from the raiyats' fields. Generally, it was found that the raiyats cease growing cane after March or April and the Mysore Sugar Company wants cane practically for about eight months in the year. Therefore, they have themselves reserved about a thousand and odd acres for growing in those seasons when the raiyats' supply cannot be had.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Are not sufficient number of people coming forward to take up sugar-cane cultivation?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—If they come forward, the company also will decrease their own cultivation.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Has it come to the notice of Government that many of the raiyats who have come and offered to take up cultivation have been driven out?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—No.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Will Government be pleased to instruct the company to provide cane seeds from the farm area for those people who want to take up sugar-cane cultivation?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—As far as possible.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Has it come to the notice of Government that the main difficulty is want of seeds and that many raiyats have been prevented from taking to sugar-cane cultivation?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—All the quantity that they had has been distributed and it is quite likely that some more people want cane seeds and it is not possible for the farm to supply

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Is it not a fact that on the departmental farm sugar-cane is ready which is quite fit to be cut into seeds?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I know there is cane fit to be cut but whether it can be cut for seeds and not for being crushed, I cannot say off-hand.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Is it not dēsirable that when so many people are clamouring to take up cultivation to really help the raiyats by supplying these seeds?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—We have also to take into account the fact that the Factory will be left without cane for the remaining two months or so if all the cane that is available on the farm is used for seeds.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Have Government at least come to know that all chances have been completely closed for any of the raiyats to take up cane cultivation?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—No, no. Out of 8,250 acres, nearly 6,600 acres as, against 2,000 of last year, have been cultivated by raiyats from the seed obtained on the farm. There is a limit to the supply of seed-cane according to the extent of cane grown in the farm. Beyond that supply, naturally the farm cannot give the seed cane.

MR. PRESIDENT.—Is it a fact that they have not got sufficient supply of seed cane?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—They have given away all the cane that they had. It is not possible to give any more this year but next year, it is possible; because, they will have 8,000 or 9,000 acres, a certain portion of which could be reserved for seed.

This year, the total area planted was 3,000 to 4,000 acres, out of which the Sugar Factory had to get their supply of cane and the people had to get their supply of seeds. A proper distribution was made and seed was given for about 8,000 to 9,000 acres this year. Obviously, all the cane cannot be used for seeds because the Factory will suffer thereby. As much of cane as can be saved has been supplied.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Will Government be pleared to investigate the matter and create facilities if there is any area which is available to be cultivated for providing seeds?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,—That is the intention. We shall see whether any more seed-cane can be grown.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Is it not purchase of sugarcane from the raiyats cheaper than growing sugarcane on the departmental farm?

MR. S. P RAJAGOPALACHARI.—At the rate they are now paying it may be cheaper for them to raise the cane themselves. Probably, the Company might raise their own cane a trifle cheaper.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Is the Company purchasing sugar-cane from the Department, and if so, is the Department thereby making a profit for itself?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes, a certain amount of profit and that goes into the public revenues.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA,—Is it not a fact that a portion of the sugarcane grown by the raiyats has not been taken by the Company because the department was ready to supply the cane to the Factory?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I don't think that is the case.

MR. H. C DASAPPA —Is it not a fact that the Company prefers the Departmental cane to the raiyats' cane?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Not on the other hand, even now we can give the assurance that as much of the cane as is brought to the Factory at the right time will be purchased by them.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Does this area on which sugar-cane is grown by the Company as well as by the Department come under the Block system?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes, subject to the rules under the block system.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Do they take the lands next year for paddy or other cultivation?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—On the lands where paddy is to be grown this year, special permission has been given to grow sugar-cane.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—What about next year?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I cannot answer what will happen nex year.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—By means of reserving 1650 acres for the Company have not private people been deprived from taking so much of land under cultivation under the block system?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes; but as I have explained, a certain amount of land is always owned by the Company itself so that it may not be left without any cane at all. Especially now, there will be no supply in the months of July, August and September as no cane is sown after the months of April and May now. Therefore, to some extent, it is necessary to reserve so that they might get their supply all the year round.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—What is the area of the land leased to the Company by the Government?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—It is mentioned in the answer. 1650 acres.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY,—That is the area brought under cultivation. I want to know if there has been anything more given to them.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I don't think there is anything more.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—Have any restrictions been imposed upon the Company that they should bring under sugar-cane cultivation only a certain area?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—There is no such restriction.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—Are Governmenent aware that the Company's interests also should be safeguarded by them?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Interests of all concerned will be safegarded by the Government,

MR. P. SUBBRAMA CHETTY.—Is it not necessary that a certain area under sugar-cane cultivation must be under the Sugar Company to meet contingencies if any arise?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—If the member would put his point more specificially, I will be able to answer him.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—He wants to support the Government.

MR, P, SUBBARAMA CHETTY,—Not only the Government but also the people.

Q.—60. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state :—

Whether they are aware that the Melapur Tank in Kasaba Hobli of Tiptur Taluk remains unrestored since a long time ?

A.—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (*Diwan Bahadur* N. N. AYYANGAR.)—*A.*—Yes.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Since how many years is the tank in the same condition ?

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Notice.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Is wet assessment being collected from the lands under the tank ?

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR.—I am afraid I want notice.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—What is the probable amount required for restoration ?

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR.—An estimate has been prepared for Rs. 8,390.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—When was the estimate prepared ?

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Very recently.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Is the work likely to be taken up early ?

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR.—The cost of restoration exceeds 32 years' revenue and the question of contribution from the raiyats is under correspondence with the Revenue Department. That is how the matter stands.

MR. H. B. GUNDPPA.—Have the raiyats agreed to give contribution at all?

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR.—That point is under the consideration of the Revenue Department.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Was it not considered before the estimate was prepared ?

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR.—It can be considered only after an estimate is framed and a forecast prepared.

Need for opening more Middle Schools in the State.

Q.—61. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

What is the number of middle schools and incomplete middle schools that existed in 1926 and what is their number now ?

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI).—The number of middle and incomplete middle schools that existed in 1926-27 and in 1933-34 is as noted below :—

	1926-27.	1933-34.
Middle Schools	257	324
Incomplete Middle Schools.	338	No incomplete Middle Schools exist now.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Is it not a fact that there has been a great demand for middle schools in rural areas for a long number of years ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Have Government taken into their serious consideration the question of providing more middle schools ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—It is under the consideration of Government always.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Have they taken any steps to provide for more funds?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—As much of funds as is available has been provided.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Would Government draw up a programme so that every year they can take up certain number of schools?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—They have got the programme ready; but unfortunately they have not been able to find funds.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Is it not desirable that middle schools are opened in various centres so that primary education may get some more impetus in the rural areas?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Will Government consider next year at least the starting of more middle schools?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—They will consider.

MR. H. SIDDAYIA.—Have the Government started any new middle school last year in the whole State?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I don't think they have.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Any provision for a single middle school this year?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—No.

MR. H SIDDAIYA.—Is it progress?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—That is a matter of opinion. Sometimes conserving what we have is as much progress.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA.—What is the savings effected by the abolition of the 338 incomplete middle schools?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I want notice for that.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA.—What is the amount of money that was spent for the starting of 324 middle schools during 1933-34?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I have not got the figures for these detailed questions. If you give notice, I shall give you all the information.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Is any programme drawn up for expansion of middle schools in the State?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes, they have got a programme as to the places where new middle schools are wanted.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Will that programme be adhered to every year?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—If Government find funds, they will adhere to it The difficulty is in finding funds.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—When will they find funds?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I can't say now. I hope it will be possible to find some money next year.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Were not incomplete middle schools started with the definite idea of converting them into *pucca* middle schools?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—They were started in order to meet the necessity for additional classes after the primary stage. Afterwards it was found that these new classes served no useful purpose. So the policy now is to have pucca middle schools. The whole system of incomplete middle schools which led nowhere has been given up.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—If they had been converted into pucca middle schools, would they not have facilitated matters ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Some were converted into pucca middle schools and some were made into good six-year primary schools.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—How many of them were converted into pucca middle schools ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I understand about 40.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—May I take it that only 40 middle schools have been started during this decade ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—During the half decade.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is it not nearly 8 years since 1923-27 ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—May be.

Transfer of Head Clerks of District Boards every three years.

Q.—69. MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO SINDIA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) in how many districts the Head Clerks of District Boards are in the same district for over three years ;

(*b*) in what districts the rule of transferring once in three years is not given effect to ;

THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.)—

A.—(*a*) Three districts.

(*b*) Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Why was the rule about the transfer of Head Clerks once in three years violated in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—They had some special reasons there,

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—May we know it ;

MR, S, P, RAJAGOPALACHARI,—Violation, if any, was more or less nominal.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA,—Will, Government please consider that the rule about transfer of these Head Clerks is strictly adhered to;

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The matter is under active consideration,

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Which is the third district where the Head Clerk is continuing for more than three years;

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (MR. M. VENKATANARANAPPA,)—Shimoga is the third.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Were there not some definite allegations against these people?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Not about corruption. They have been there for a long time and certain suggestions have been made that these officials should not stay there longer than three years.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Why are they still kept in the same districts?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Rules are being observed now. In the case of the Shimoga Head Clerk, transfer has been ordered; but the District Board President did not agree. These clerks are wanted there for some special reasons but we are going to see that these transfers do take place.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Is there not an allegation against the Head Clerk, Mysore District Board, that he had taken part in Election campaign?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—It has not come to my notice.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Was it not found out from the evidence given in the election case that the Head Clerk took part in the election campaign?

MR. S P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—There is no information like that here.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Has not that case come up before Government;

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—There is no allegation of his interference with the elections. He has put in only about three years service.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Was is not deposed against the Head Clerk, Mysore District Board, that he had taken part in election campaign?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I want notice.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Is there any resolution of the Board to transfer him from that place?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—It is all done under the orders of Government,

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Is there any necessity that whenever these clerks are to be transferred the Board should pass resolutions?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—No,

Delay in the acquisition of village extension sites.

Q.—17. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) whether they are aware that, in many parts of the State and particularly in the Gubbi Sub-Division of Tumkur District, the acquisition of village extension sites are inordinately delayed;

(*b*) are the Governmenta ware that as a result of this the villagers are subjected to great hardship and are compelled to live in filthy and congested localities;

(*c*) will they be pleased to issue strict instructions to officers concerned about the speedy disposal of village extension acquisitions by paying special attention to this matter;

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI).—(*a*) and (*b*) Complaints are being frequently made to Government that there has been delay in the disposal of such cases. Government have satisfied themselves from enquiries that there has been no marked delay in the Gubbi Sub-Division.

(*c*) The question as to what should be done to ensure speedy disposal of such cases is under consideration

Alleged official interference in the Elections in Tumkur District.

Q.—23. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

Whether it has come to their notice that there was official interference in Tumkur District in several elections, both to the local and provincial bodies, that took place after March 1933?

A.—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (MR. R. RANGA RAO).—No.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—May I know from whom Government have collected this answer?

MR. R RANGA RAO.—It does not require any collection whatever.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—On whose information have they stated 'No' to the question?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—No complaint has been made. No collection of information is required to say 'No' as a complaint, if made, would be made to the Government. To say 'Yes', some information may be necessary.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—When there is an interpellation, is it not necessary to collect information whether the allegation is correct or not?

MR. R. RANGA RAO —Your question is whether it has come to the notice of Government and the answer is 'No'.

Re. *Patels suspended in the Gubbi Sub-Division on the eve of the recent Elections.*

Q.—26. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state,—

How many patels have been suspended immediately before and immediately after the recent general elections to the Assembly and the Council in the Gubbi Sub-Division of Tumkur District and that too by oral orders?

A.—THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN).- None.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—It is not a fact that one patel in Tiptur and one in Chiknayakanhalli have been suspended?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—We have no information. The information that we have got is given in the printed answer.

MR D. S. MALLAPPA. -Will they please verify the information that I have now supplied.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—If the member will intimate the names, I shall certainly verify.

Retirement of Mr. Basavalinga Chetty, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mysore City.

Q.—27. MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) (i) when was the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Mysore City Municipality, Mr. C. Basavalinga Chetty by name, retired from service; (ii) under whose orders; (iii) whether the Municipal Council was consulted at any time in the matter of retiring him;

(*b*) (i) whether it is not true that the Municipal Council has resolved upon continuing him in service for a period of six months more from the date of retirement, and (ii) if so, have the Government approved of it?

A.—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (MR R. RANGA RAO).—

(*a*) (i) From 5th August 1933.

(ii) Under orders of Government.

(iii) Yes.

(*b*) (i) It is true.

(ii) No.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA —According to the Service Regulations, was not notice necessary for the retirement?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—If notice was required under the rules or any agreement, probably that notice would have been given.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—In case notice is not served on him until two o three days before retirement, is it not illegal?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—Whether it is legal or illegal, you are entitled to have your own opinion in the matter. Government cannot say.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—In view of the fact that the Municipal Council have resolved that his services should be continued for six months more and in view of the recent order of Government, will Government be pleased to re-consider the matter of extending his service?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—I am afraid not. The case has been fully considered by Government and orders have been passed.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—May I know who retired him: is it the President or is it the Government?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—Under the orders of Government. Please see answer (a) (ii).

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Were the previous orders of Government taken before retiring him?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—Yes.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—When was he served with notice of retirement?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—I want notice about that.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—When were the orders of Government obtained?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—He must have retired on 5th August 1933.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Was the matter placed before the Municipal Council before the orders of Government were obtained?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—I want notice of that.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Does not the Regulation require that the matter of retirement of an officer above Rs. 60 should be brought before the Council?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—It was brought before the Council; but I cannot say whether it was before or after the reference to Government.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Will Government be pleased to note that the matter was not placed before the Municipal Council before the order of retirement was passed?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—Yes, we will note it.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Was there any medical certificate declaring him as unfit for continuing in the job?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—He was found unfit by Government for holding that appointment and he was therefore sent away. There is no question of medical certificate. He was not considered as efficient.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Has it come to the notice of Government that throughout his official record, he has had nothing but the best of certificates from all superior officers?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—As he grew older, probably he became less efficient?

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—And there has not been a single adverse remark about his service?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—Now, at all events his work has been found quite inefficient.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Has either the President or the Municipal Council found anything against his work?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—The Government have found his work inefficient and it is not possible for us to say what each subordinate official of their thought on the matter. Whatever others thought, Government had knowledge of the situation and they took action.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Have Government any means of getting to know about the virtues of an officer in a municipality than from the executive of the Municipality or the Municipal Council itself?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—Oh yes.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Will it conduce to the smooth and efficient working of the Local Self-Government, if the local body itself is discounted like that?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—The President relieved him of his duties and it came to the notice of Government.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Was he a municipal servant or a lent officer of Government?

MR. PRESIDENT.—He was a lent officer.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Then is it not reasonable to abide by the Service Regulation?

MR. PRESIDENT.—If he is a lent officer, the question of retirement does not concern the Municipality at all. Unless he is a wholetime employee of the Municipality, they have no voice in such matters. That is the point.

Re *the operation of the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.*

Q.—49. MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) what is the total number of civil suits filed during the months from January to the end of May 1934 in all the courts in the State and the number of civil suits during the corresponding months in the year 1933;

(*b*) what is the total amount of court fees realized during the same period in the year 1933 and in the year 1934;

(*c*) how many representations have been made to Government against the operation of the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, and how many in favour of the Regulation since 1st January 1934?

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI).—

		1933.	1934.
(*a*) O. S.	...	6,529	5,267
S. C.	...	10,222	7,684

(*b*) Rs. 4,27,702-5-0 in 1933.
Rs. 3,40,127-2-0 in 1934.

(*c*) Six in favour of the Regulation and eight against.

Scholarship schemes in the Medical School and College.

Q.—54. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) how many stipends, freeships and general scholarships have been awarded in the Medical School and College each year since 1930 and to what communities the recipients belong;

(*b*) how many applications had been received for the above and to what communities the applicants belong?

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI).—

(*a*) *Medical School.*—

(1) *Stipends.*—(Statement A *Vide* Appendix).

(2) *Freeships.*—No freeships are granted in the School. All women and all depressed class students are exempt from payment of fees.

(3) *General Scholarships.*—There are no general Scholarships in the Medical School.

Medical College.—

No *stipends*, or *freeships* are awarded in the Medical College. Women students and students belonging to depressed classes are exempt from payment of fees.

General Scholarships.—(Statement B.—*Vide* Appendix).

(*b*) *Medical School.*—(Statement C.—*Vide* Appendix)

Medical College.—[Statement B. referred to in the reply to sub-division (a).]

Timings of Bus-services plying between Madhugiri and Tumkur.

Q.—65. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) whether it is not a fact that one Mr. Venkannachar had applied for the change of timings of his bus which runs between Madhugiri and Tumkur so as to make it leave Madhugiri at 10-30 A.M.;

(*b*) what were the timings of several buses that run between Madhugiri and Tumkur when he applied for change of timings and who were their proprietors:

(*c*) is it not a fact that there existed no bus till so late as 1 P.M. or so.

(*d*) is it not a fact that buses from Pavagada and Hindupur sides arrive at Madhugiri at 10 or 10-30 A.M. and the passengers both local and those that arrive in those buses, need immediate bus connection to go to Tumkur to attend courts and other business;

(*e*) had not the local municipality and the public recommended the grant of the time at 10-30 A.M. to this applicant;

(*f*) why was not this granted;

(*g*) whose is the bus that would have left Madhugiri if this time had been granted and at what time would it have left Madhugiri?

A.—THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN).—

(*a*) Yes.

(b) 1. Gopalakrishna Service owned by Mr. B. N. Padmanabhiah :—

Madhugiri	...	Departure	... 7 A.M.
Tumkur	...	Arrival	... 9 A.M.

2. Royal Mail Service owned by Mr. Gulam Hussain :—

Madhugiri	...	Departure	... 12-45 P.M.
Tumkur	...	Arrival	.. 3 P.M.

3. Gopalakrishna Service owned by Mr. B. N. Padmanabhiah :—

Madhugiri	...	Departure	... 2 P.M.
Tumkur	...	Arrival	... 4 P.M.

4. Merchant Bus Service owned by Mr. Rayappa :—

Madhugiri	...	Departure	... 2-30 P.M.
Tumkur	...	Arrival	... 4 30 P.M.

5. Anandavilaya Service owned by Mr. K. Venkannachar :—

Madhugiri	...	Departure	... 3 P.M.
Tumkur	...	Arrival	... 5 P.M.

6. Gopalakrishna Service owned by Mr. B. N. Padmanabhiah :—

Madhugiri	...	Departure	... 5-15 P.M.
Tumkur	...	Arrival	... 7 P.M.

(*c*) *Vide* answer to (*b*)

(*d*) No. One bus from Pavagada arrives at Madhugiri at 9 A.M. another at 10-45 A.M and a third at 11-15 A.M.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) It was considered that a bus leaving Madhugiri at 8-30 A.M. would be more in public interests and Mr. Venkannachar himself changed his mind and wanted 8-30 A.M. instead of 10-30 A.M.

(*g*) The question does not arise and is hypothetical.

Statement on the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.

Q. 66.—MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to make a comprehensive statement on the working of the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, No. XVIII of 1928, giving the numbers of cases that have arisen and of those that have been decided thereunder, and indicating the extent of relief actually secured by agriculturists till now?

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.)—The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation was first introduced into the Taluks of Manjarabad, Koppa and Sagar with effect from the 1st of January 1929 and was introduced throughout the State from the 1st of January 1934.

The statement hereunder shows the number of cases received (under the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation), number disposed of and the number pending :—

Total No. of cases received	No. of cases disposed of (relief granted)				No. of cases pending
	By granting time ordering easy instalments, etc.	Debtors held to be agriculturists	Rejected	Debtors brought under arrest and released	
2,161	555*	35	70	4	1,497

* In these cases, time ranging from three months to five years has been granted to pay up the decretal amounts.

Appointment of Temporary Maistries for the Drainage work in Bangalore City.

Q 86.—MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to State:—

How many Brahmins and how many non-Brahmins are appointed as temporary Maistries for the drainage work in Bangalore City.

A.—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, (MR. R. RANGA RAO).—One Brahmin and no non-Brahmins.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—How is it when there is one vacancy, that is going to a Brahmin and not to a non-Brahmin?

MR. PRESIDENT.—It is a very big question and requires some investigation.

Takrar Takhta cases disposed of during the past three years.

Q. 94.—MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) the number of *takrar takhta* cases filed and disposed of in each taluk of the State in the years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34;

(*b*) total amount of fines levied in each taluk in the same in different years;

(*c*) number of appeals heard by the different Deputy Commissioners in those different years, regarding *Takrar Takhta*?

A.—THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN).—

(*a*) (Statement annexed, *vide* Appendix).

(*b*) (Statement annexed, *vide* Appendix).

(*c*) Please see the statement printed below:—

District	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Remarks
Bangalore ...	4	9	1	Information relates to four taluks.
Kolar ...	6	5	3	
Tumkur ...	11	25	21	
Mysore ...	...	...	...	
Hassan ...	21	25	7	
Shimoga ...	9	14	7	
Kadur ...	6	6	9	Not furnished in respect of one taluk.
Chitaldrug ...	27	8	13	

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—Why is no information furnished about the Mysore District?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE, (MR C. S. KUPPUSWAMI IYENGAR).—I have got the information here:—

1931-32	... 49
1932-33	... 19
1933-34	... 20

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—In Shikarpur Taluk, the number given is 1,052 and the fine levied is Rs. 11,513. Is it not the year when the people of that taluk requested for remission of land revenue?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Possibly it is.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is it not an extra burden on the people when they were praying for remission of the assessment itself?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—This was for something else—for some offence against the revenue law.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—How is it in no year do we find such an enormous number of *Takrar Takhtas* as compared with the present year or the previous year?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—You cannot judge from three years only. In these three years, it was the heaviest.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—How is it that in no other taluk in the Shimoga District do we see such a large number—they are not even one-third that figure in other taluks?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I cannot say. But you cannot draw any general conclusions from that.

MB. H. C. DASAPPA.—The amount of fines levied has been shown here. May I have an idea of the amounts collected?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Notice.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Any way, does it approximate to the fines levied or is there a definite proportion of remissions?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Can't say that. Because, some of them would go up in appeal and the fines might be set aside or reduced in appeal. Sometimes they would be collected. They get absorbed in the general demand.

Delay in the refund of deposit amounts of candidates to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Elections.

Q. 95.—MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—Will the Government be pleased to State:—

whether it is a fact that the deposits from the candidates for the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council have been withheld till they take up the oath of allegiance in certain districts, and that the deposits have been paid back as soon as they have been declared elected by Government in other districts?

A.—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (MR. R. RANGA RAO.—According to the rules, the deposits become returnable to the successful candidates after they take the oath of allegiance. In a few constituencies, the deposits were either adjusted towards land revenue arrears due from the members concerned or returned owing to mistake.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—With reference to the answer furnished, is it right on the part of the revenue authorities to adjust this amount towards the revenue arrears before the oath of allegiance is taken?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—The answer says: "the deposits were either adjusted towards land revenue arrears or returned owing to mistake". That does not necessarily mean that it was done before the oath of allegiance was taken.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—When was it adjusted?

MR. R RANGA RAO.—I want notice.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—Am I to take it that it was adjusted before the oath of allegiance was taken?

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—That is not how we have understood it. The deposits were either returned after the oath of allegiance was taken or adjusted towards the arrears or returned owing to mistake.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—The election took place in the month of March 1934 and the oath of allegiance was taken only on 14th of June. Was not this adjustment made before the 14th of June?

MR. RANGA RAO.—Yes; that is why I say the adjustment was made by mistake.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—So, before the oath of allegiance was taken, the amount was adjusted.....

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. MATTHAN.—I think the two have no connection with each other and it ought to have been returned unless it was attached by the Deputy Commissioner.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—May I know in how many cases such adjustments have taken place.

MR. R. RANGA RAO.—I can't tell you without notice.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to issue orders as per opinion of the First Member of

Council that no adjustment could be made except under an attachment by the revenue authorities.

MR K. MATTHAN.—I understand that in some cases it was adjusted towards the land revenue at the request of the parties themselves. In such a case it is perfectly regular.

MR. H. B GUNDAPPA.—Is it not a fact that many months will have elapsed before the deposit amount is returned to the party concerned

MR. K. MATTHAN.—There should be no delay.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Even after the oath of allegiance is taken, it takes nearly 5 to 6 months for the return of the amounts. Is it not necessary that the amount should be kept in Savings Bank account.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I doubt whether the rules will admit of it. It is not a saving; it is a deposit.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—In the case of certain individuals Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 will be lying idle for months together without earning interest.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—That raises a different issue. That is hardly a supplementary question.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to consider my suggestion?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—We will see what the procedure is elsewhere.

Advertisement Campaign for Mysore Coffee carried on by the Trade Commissioner.

Q. 8.—MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) How many tons of coffee have been sold through the efforts of the Trade Commissioner at London;

(*b*) what steps have been taken to push our coffee in the European markets:

(*c*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Indian Planters' Association have passed a resolution to abolish the cess on Coffee Experimental Farm and to utilise the same amount for the sake of propaganda, especially in the Indian market.

A.—THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN).—

(*a*) Mysore Coffee has not till now been sold in London through the efforts of the Trade Commissioner.

(*b*) (1) An advertisement campaign regarding Mysore Coffee is being carried on by the Trade Commissioner both in London and on the Continent.

(2) Samples of best Mysore Coffee have been obtained and forwarded by the Trade Commissioner to important coffee dealers in London and on the Continent.

(3) Attempts are being made to secure a trial consignment of best Mysore Coffee for purposes of trial curing in London and to see if this will improve the chances of Mysore Coffee in the London market which stands for quality.

(*c*) Yes. They have seen a report of such a resolution in the newspapers.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—With reference to answer (b) (1), what are the methods adopted for the advertisement campaign?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Advertisement in a popular newspaper is a method. I think the hon'ble member would have seen a very good advertisement of it in the "London Times".

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—May I know what amount has been allotted for the advertisement?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I do not remember the exact amount. But it is a good sum.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—As a result of the advertisement, how much business has materialised?

MR K. MATTHAN.—That you must know.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—Will Government be pleased to make a comparative study of the position before the advertisement and after the advertisement to see whether the business has improved?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Government are not in a position to do so; because the business is done not through the Government; and I suppose the coffee selling season is over. We must see what the result will be hereafter.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED—Will Government be pleased to furnish information by publishing monthly that such and such business has been carried on and such and such improvement has been effected?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I hardly think that would be possible. How can Government be sure of getting information as to how much coffee has been sold and where? That is an information which is not readily available to the Government. If there is any means by which we could collect it, we would be glad.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—Will Government furnish us with information about the new avenues explored so that we may understand in what direction the advertisement has been carried on *i.e.*, in which countries and to what extent?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—The advertisement has been published in England, as I said in the Lond on Times. In all countries where the London Times is read, that advertisement must have been seen. I am sure many members in the coffee area have seen it.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—Seeing that our coffee has been very well introduced in England, should we not explore new avenues where this coffee has not been introduced?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I do not know. If you have any suggestions, we will communicate them to the Trade Commissioner.

MR. A. L HILL.—Is it possible for the Trade Commissioner in London to sell our coffee at a profit to the industry?

MR K MATTHAN.—I don't know whether anybody has asked him to make a sale. If anybody approaches him, he will probably try. I believe coffee sales take place through ordinary regular channels. But if the Trade Commissioner should be requested to interest himself in the matter, I dare say he will do it.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Is it a fact that Germany has boycotted Mysore coffee unless it be that Mysore taxes its products?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—There has been no discrimination against Mysore as far as I know. But members are aware of a telegram that appeared in the newspapers that Germany has decided to prohibit the import of coffee from India except on a basis of barter.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—May I know what attempts Mysore would make to continue trade relations with Germany so far as coffee is concerned?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—This of course is a matter in which Mysore cannot, by herself, act. This matter has to be brought to the notice of the Government of India for such action as may be possible.

MR. B. K. GARUDACHAR.—Is it not a fact that no business can be carried on in western countries without a broker?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I believe generally it is so, especially in the case of coffee.

MR. B. K. GARUDACHAR.—Then the need for advertising in such a costly paper as the "London Times" may be reconsidered. The public won't purchase anything direct. There are a few coffee brokers who may be approached to improve our sales instead of our advertising in the papers. It is no use advertising.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Possibly some customers may want to see .....

Mr. B. K. GARUDACHAR.—New brokers in London can be approached directly by the Trade Commissioner by sending samples. The other advertisement is of no use.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Thank you for the suggestion; but you can't say that advertisement is of no use. In that case, what are all these advertisements for?

MR. B. K. GARUDACHAR.—I can assert it is of no use in this case.

Mr. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—About the methods adopted to push the coffee sales on the Continent, may I know whether the opinion of experts has been called for in regard to the most useful way of pushing the sales for our coffee?

MR K. MATTHAN.—I have not received any report from the Trade Commissioner that he has acted after consultation with experts; but he must have taken the best advice available in the matter.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—I think that there must be some tangible suggestions to show that there is considerable improvement by advertisement.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is it not desirable to disclose the source from which information was obtained?

MR K. MATTHAN.—That better sales are generally effected by advertisement is a well accepted proposition and it is on that basis that we have proceeded. We believe that there is value in advertisement and therefore the Trade Commissioner has done this Do you want us to stop the advertisement? if you have any suggestions, we shall be glad to communicate them to the Trade Commissioner.

MR G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—I do not want to stop the advertisement.

With reference to answer (c), are Government aware of the fact that they had agreed to levy a cess for a period of seven years for meeting the cost of propaganda work?

MR. K. MATTHAN—I want nosice of that.

MR. G. S. ABDUL HAMEED.—May I know whether Government will carry on that policy of levying the extra cess and make the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Station self supporting?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I think it is self-supporting at present.

Allegations against the Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's conduct in the election of the District Board President.

Q.—24. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to state :—

Whether it is not a fact that the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur on the day of the last election of the President of the District Board in 1933, went in a car in places where there were voters with Mr.H. Venkataramiah, a candidate for the President's post.

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER, MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALCHARI.—It is not a fact.

MR. D. S. MALLPPA.—May I know from whom this information was got.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—From those who can give correct information.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is it from the Deputy Commissioner or anybody else?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I will repeat my answer.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is it obtained as a result of independent inquiry?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—It is as a result of all the enquires that Government thought necessary in the matter.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—What are the enquiries that Government held in the matter?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I am not prepared to give the details of the enquires made.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—When the allegation is against the Deputy Commissioner himself, is it not desirable that independent enquiry should be made?

MR. S. P RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Not, when Government are satisfied that they have got the correct information.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—How have they satisfied—themelves—through what sources?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—They have reasons to be satisfied with the information they had, to answer this question when they gave this answer.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—It is not usual to disclose the sources of information to Government. The net result of the enquiry is embodied in the answer which Government have given.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—What is the reply of the Deputy Commissioner in the matter?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The replies of intermediate officers cannot be disclosed Government are responsible for the reply they give.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—In view of the fact that so many interpellations have been appearing in connection with the Tumkur District Elections, is it not desirable that Government should investigate the matter and find out the real matter?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—On the other hand, Government consider it desirable that so many questions, for most of which there is not much foundation, as could be seen from the answer, directed against one officer of Government should not be put.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Without enquiry, how can you say whether there is foundation or not?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—After enquiry I say many of the allegations, which form the basis of so many questions, have been found to be not based upon facts. So I say so many questions should not have been put without more care.

MR H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Will an opportunity be given to the member to prove it?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes. If any body makes proper and responsible statements otherwise than in the form of these questions, due action will be taken according to the circumstances of the case. But you cannot drawn any inference from the fact that one member has chosen to put a series of questions that something is wrong with that officer.

MR. H. B GUNDAPPA.—Have any orders been issued to the officers concerned not to interfere with elections?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Every officer knows that he is not expected to interfere. No fresh instructions are necessary.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Is it by any rules that officers are made aware of their duty or is there any direction by the Government in the matter?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Every officer knows that it is not his business to interfere in elections by rules and also orders of Government issued from time to time.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—Have Government satisfied themselves about the knowledge of all the officers that they should not interfere with elections?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—In this particular case, they are satisfied.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—At least will Government be pleased to issue now strict orders to the officers not to interfere?

MR, S, P, RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Government do not think that any fresh orders are necessary.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—When a definite grievance is brought to the notice of Government in the form of an interpellation, is it not desirable to hold an independent enquiry?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—For that, an answer has been given here and that finishes the matter so far as this interpellation is concerned. If any fresh allegation is made, then the matter will receive consideration.

Re: Government of India's Report on the organization of economic surveys and Compilation of economic statistics.

Q.—42. MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA—Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they have perused the report recently furnished to the Government of India by Prof. Bowley and Mr. Robertson on the organization of economic surveys and the compilation of economic statistics ;

(*b*) whether steps are being taken to find out which parts of that report are applicable to Mysore ;

(*c*) whether the attempt begun by the Department of Industries and Commerce in 1929-30 to procure statistics of the investment and the output of industrial concerns in the State is being continued ;

(*d*) if not, whether the Government intend reviving that attempt in the near future in a more efficient form ?

A.—(*a*) THE FIRST MEMBER, *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur*, K. MATTHAN—Yes.

(*b*) The decision of the Government of India on the above report is awaited.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) This will be considered after the decision of the Government of India is known regarding the proposed Economic Census of India

[*Vide* answer to clause (*b*)'.

Increasing the percentage of admissions to Non-Brahmin students in the Medical School and College.

Q.—56. MR. D. S. MALLAPPA—Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) how many applications had been received for admission into the Medical School and Medical College each year since 1930 and to what communities the applicants belong ;

(*b*) how many of the applicants were selected and to what communities the selected students belong ?

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER, MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI—(a) and (*b*) Please see Statements attached (*vide* Appendix).

MR. H. SIDDAIYA—Regarding admission of students into the Medical College during 1930-31, the figures show that out of 25. 17 Brahmins are admitted. Is it not more than two-third of one community that has secured admission ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI—The figures are given there.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is it fair and just that more than two-thirds should be given to one particular community in disregard of other communities who get only one-third ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI—That is a matter of opinion.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Should not Government do something in this direction now at-least ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI—The numcer is going down, as you will find, from year to year.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—It is very strange that during the past 4 years the number admitted has been stationary so far as Non-Brahmins go and regarding Brahmins, the number is varying every year.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes, that is seen from the figures supplied.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is it right ?

MR. S P RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I am willing to give you information ; but about opinion. I am afraid I cannot answer.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Are Government doing justice to the other communities ?

MR. S. P RAJAGOPALACHARI.—There is a rule about the Medical College that.....

MR H. SIDDAIYA.—That applications from the backward communities should be rejected, is that the rule ?

MR. S P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—That is not the way of puting the question, excuse me.

There is a rule that 50 per cent of the admissions should be given to members of backward communities.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA,—Does it come to 50 per cent ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—If it does not come according to the rules, I will have the matter examined.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is it not necessary to frame such rules in the School of Engineering also ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—As I said. there is a rule in force so far as the Medical College is concerned. If it has not worked satisfactorily or if it is not considered sufficient, the Government will examine the matter afresh.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is it not obvious taking these four years into consideration that the rule has not been working satisfactorily ?

MR S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—We will inquire into the matter.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is it not desirable in view of the number of applications received from other communities that a definite proportion, say about 90 per cent should be fixed to backward communities ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—There is a proportion fixed We will examine whether that is sufficient or not.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Don't the figures show it ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI — We will examine why the existing rules have not been properly observed.

MR H. SIDDAIYA.—Don't we find the same thing regarding the Medical School: In the year 1930-31, we find 19 Brahmins against 18 others. Even there it exceeds 50 per cent.

MR. S. P RAJAGOPALACHARI.— It is learnt that almost all the pupils who have applied have been admitted, except in the case of one.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—Many who were given seats did not join.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA—Let us forget the past. During the last year admissions are unsatisfactory in the Medical School. Out of 73, 39 are Brahmins and there are only 34 Non-Brahmins. Why were the remaining applicants rejected?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— They may be generally eligible; but the actual marks have to be examined.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—When it is said "Eligible", nothing more can be commented upon?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— As you will see from the foot-note there a very large number failed to join and did not take advantage of the offer of seats.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Were all the 72 offered seats?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— It is stated that a very much larger number than in the item 'joined' were offered seats. So it should not be inferred that the number joined were those actually offered seats, when the number eligible is very much larger.

MR. N. V. NARAIN MURTHY.—May I explain? I have been on the Committee of Selection for the past three years and I can say we have given just over 50 per cent of seats to Non-Brahmins.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Is there a Selection Committee for admissions? And who are its members?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— Yes, and Mr. N. V. Narain Murthy is a member. About others, I want notice

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Will Government be pleased to consider this question once again and fix a certain percentage for backward communities? Our humble and most respectful submission is that at least 90 per cent may be fixed for backward communities

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— The question will be examined.

MR. D. H CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.— In view of the fact that a large number of eligible candidates are applying for seats in the Medical School, is it not desirable to increase the number of seats itself in the school?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI. — I do not know whether it will be possible now. At present the accommodation they have is insufficient even for the number that is being now admitted. It is held in a portion of an old building.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.— Is it not desirable to find accommodation and also make provision for admission of a larger number of students than at present?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— I will have that question examined.

MR. J. MOHAMED IMAM.—May I know whether all those that pass out of the Medical School get employment in the State?

MR. S. P RAJAGOPALACHARI.— Obviously all of them cannot get.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Are Government satisfied that every one who comes out of the school is able to find employment in any foreign State?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— I don't think that all of them can get it.

MR. MAHOMED IMAM.—I want to know whether there is justification for two medical institutions in the State: a Medical College and a Medical School.

MR S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— That is also a point which is under the consideration of the University and the State.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—After passing out, is it not possible for them to set up private practice?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— Yes.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is there no need for trained medical men all over the State as private medical practitioners?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— Yes, I said so yesterday.

MR D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is not the dearth of passed candidates stand in the way of backward community pupils getting admission?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— These are all facts well known to all.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—In order to increase the number of available candidates for admission is it not desirable to increase the percentage of admissions to the School and the College?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— That is a matter which has to be examined. As I said the Senate and the University authorities have under their consideration the question whether the Medical School in addition to the College is necessary or not.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Will they be pleased to accept the same rule as has been accepted in the case of the Engineering College of increasing the percentage to 75?

MR. S P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.— That is less than 90 per cent which the other member has suggested. It is much more easy. It will be examined.

MR. V VENKATAPPA.—Are Government aware that the seats allotted in the Medical School this year are only 45?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I am not aware of that.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA.—Is it not desirale to have more seats? They were given 73 seats last year.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I don't think it has been reduced. Any way, it has not come to the notice of Government at all.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA.—If they have reduced it, will Government consider the question of raising the number?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—If the hon'ble momber will assure me that it has been reduced, I will see that the matter receives attention.

MR. N. V. NARAIN MURTHY.—The number has been reduced. The University has issued an order that more thah 45 should not be admitted. So, only 45 have been admitted.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA.—Will the Government be pleased to raise the number?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The matter has not been reported to Government. I will enquire as to why the number has been reduced and Whether it is not possible to increase the number.

Rajacharita Viasarada C. HAYAVADANA RAO.—Is is not a fact that according to the Statement B relating to admissions (*vide* page 6 of the Answer) there were 188 eligible applicants of the Brahmin community and only 72 of the backward communities. Of this the number of seats offered to Brahmins was 39 and the number joined was also 39. Whereas, out of 44 seats offered to non-Brahmins only 34 joined actually. So that the Selection Board has been doing its work perfectly correctly. So it seems to me that so many questions put here don't elicit anything more.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA.—The point is that the other 38 have not been offered seats.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The point raised by hon'ble members is that out of 73 candidates who actually joined, there are 39 Brahmins and 34 non-Brahmins. They want that action should be taken in such a way that the number of non-Brahmins who actually join must be much larger than the actual number of Brahmins.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—In view of the lesser number of persons who joined the classes, would it not have ensured a larger number joining if all the backward class pupils had been selected.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Probably, there were some pupils who did not satisfy all the requirements. They were only eligible on the face of the application. Afterwards the applications have to be scrutinized by the committee, whether they really possess the qualifications required according to the rules.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Are there any rules for scrulinising the eligibility of the candidates?

MR. N. V. NARAIN MULTHY.—Yes, the University has laid down the minimum qualifications.

MR. PRESIDENT.—I think what the members are anxious to know is whether there are adequate facilities for the admission of a fair proportion of non-Brahmins into the Medical School and the Medical College.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Our request is that the same percentage as in the case of the Engineering College should be fixed here. Especially in view of the fact that all the candidates selected won't join the classes, if a larger number is selected, we could get more.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—We will examine that question.

Weaving School, Hole-Narasipur.

Q.—70. MR. H SIDDAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) what is the strength of the Weaving School at Hole-Narsipur:

(*b*) how many of them are boys and how many are girls and are they daily attending the school;

(*c*) is there an attendance register;

(*d*) what is the total amount spent every year for the maintenance of this school;

(*e*) who are all the teachers (with their names and caste);

(*f*) did not the Government promise to consider the question of abolishing the said school when this subject was brought before the Legislative Council on the previous occasion?

A.—THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN).—

(*a*) 20.

(*b*) All the 20 students are boys. It is stated that all attend school regularly except a few Adikarnataka students during the season of agricultural operations.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Rs. 1,020.

(*e*) (1) Hanumaiah. Gollar.
(2) A. S. Varadachar, Brahmin.

(*f*) Government examined the question in detail and sanctioned its continuance.

Disproportionate distribution of freeships and Half-freeships to students in Colleges and High Schools.

Q.—72. MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

What is the number of freeships (other than backward class scholarship-holders) and half-freeships awarded in each class of the different Colleges, Intermediate Colleges and High Schools in the State and the communities to which the recipients belong during 1932-33 and 1933-34?

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER (MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Please see Statements attached in regard to the freeships in the several colleges and also in the several high schools for boys in the State (*vide* Appendix). Detailed information for each class in the several high schools and information in respect of the Women's High Schools in the State are not readily available. Freeships are not awarded in the Medica College and the Medical School. In the Women's Colleges all students are free.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is not the number of full freeships and half-freeships given to students belong to the Brahmin community singularly disproportionate?

MR. S P. RAJAGOPALACHIARI.—The facts are there. You can draw any inference

MR. H. SIDDAIYA —In the III year Honours, M.Sc., Junior B.A. and Senior B.A. classes, during 1932-33 and 1933-34, the total number of freeships and half-freeships awarded to the recipients belonging to the Brahmin community is 51 while it is only 3 in the case of those belonging to other communities? Why is it so?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—As I said already, the facts are there. Probably in the M.Sc. and the other classes nobody else applied.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is that true?

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—In the higher classes, the number of non-Brahmins is very small, and most of them got scholarships. So the full facts are not evident from this table.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—In the M.Sc., classes probably there were no students of backward communities, because as the Director just now mentioned, backward class students in the college got scholarships. Freeships are given on the ground of merit Usually freeships need not be given to those who get scholarships, because, scholarships involve freeships also. Therefore freeships have to be distributed among those who hold no scholarships. Probably under that class Brahmin students are larger in numbers. That accounts for more freeships having been given to students belonging to the Brahmin community.

MR H. SIDDAIYA.—In the Junior and Senior B.A. classes, were there no applications from students belonging to other communities?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Notice.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Were there no students even belonging to other communities?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Notice.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee for the purpose of distributing freeships and half-freeships?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The College Council does that now. It awards freeships and half-freeships generally on the rules framed by the University authorities for their guidance.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Who are the members of that Council?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOAPLACHARI.—The Professors of the College.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—In view of this disproportionate distribution of free-ships and half-freeships, is it not desirable that some percentage should be fixed to safeguard the interests of bockward communities ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—That will be examined.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Why is it that there should not be committees for distribution of freeships and half-freeships as in the case of High Schools?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—So far as the University is concerned, the College Council generally acts in these matters.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Is it not desirable to include non-official members on this committee for the purpose of distributing freeships and half-free-ships ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I do not think that in the case of free-ships, and half-free ships which depends upon the actual merits of the boys, there in any need to includ non-official members on the committee.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—For distribution of scholarships in the Medical College, have they not a committee on which there are non-officials ?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—But we are now concerned with free-ships, which number two or three only for each class and which are given on the ground of merit. I think the College Council may be be trusted to see that freeships and half-freeships are distributed in a fairly equitable manner. After all, the largest number is only in Junior B.Sc. classes and the number decreases afterwards.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—But, is there any difficulty in appointing a few non-officials to work with the College Council, in the matter of distribution of freeships and half-freeships, as in the case of admissions.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I think this must be left to the College Council. The question of admission is a different one, because the commitee has got to see that the policy of Government is followed. But awardal of freeships and half-freeships is purely an academic matter and it depends upon the merit of each student, and a non-official committee is not likely to know all the details of the matter. So, it is safest to leave the matter to the Council of the College.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Is it not a fact that non-officials have greater knowledge of poverty of students than the Professors.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The Professors have equal knowledge of the students who come under their tuition.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Are not the Professors simply guided by the statements put in the applications?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—So also the non-official gentlemen who may be associated with those committees.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Are the Government aware that non-officials take more interest in knowing the actual conditions of students than the Professors?

MR S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I am not sure of that. I am advised that it is not necessarily so.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Are the Government aware that Professors are blisfully ignorant of the conditions of the students?

MR S P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—This question does not arise.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Is merit alone taken into consideration in awarding freeships?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Poverty, merit.....

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Is it not a fact that High School Committees are associated with non-officials for awarding freeships?

MR S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—We are now dealing with Colleges. High Schools do not come in under this interpellation.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—If the principle has been accepted, why is it that the Government are unwilling to associate the Council with non-officials?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Not unwilling. But it is safest to leave the matter in the hands of the Council.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Have the claims of other communities been ignored in awarding freeships.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—From these figures alone, we cannot draw any adverse inference, as regards the unfairness of the College Council, in the matter of distribution of freessips.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to frame rules for the guidance of the College Council in the interst of all communities?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—They have certain rules for guidance.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to re-examine these rules and see how far they satisfy the claims of all communities?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes.

MR. M. C. LINGEGOWDA.—Are the Government aware that they are more sympathetic than the University in this matter?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI—In money matters also.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—The backward communities have not been taken proper care of. Is it not a fact that as many as 177 half-freeships out of 206 have gone to students of one particular community?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The fact is there.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is it not disproportionate?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI—Until one examines all the reasons under each class, I am afraid I cannot answer this question.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—In view of the fact that a large number of freeships and half-freeships have not gone to students belonging to backward communities, why not the Government be pleased to appoint some non-officials to associate with the freeship committee, as they have done in High Schools?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The question has been answered already. But the matter will be examined as to whether the rules are working all right.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to consult the University about taking the co-operation of non-officials?

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI—I shall examine that matter.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA.—Will they see that the disproportion is removed.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—It depends upon the kind of non-officials who are appointed.

Drinking Water Wells in Villges.

Q.—74. MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

How many villages are without drinking water wells in the Shimoga District.

A.—THE SECOND MEMBER MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Government have no accurate information.

Appointment of Mr. Natesa Mudaliar as Assistant Master, Fort High School, Bangalore.

Q.—1 MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) What was the required qualification that was advertised in the *Gazette* for the vacancy in which Mr Natesa Mudaliar, M.A., is appointed as an Assistant Master in the Fort High School, Bangalore;

(*b*) what were the optional subjects of Mr. Natesa Mudaliar in his B.A. and M.A. Degree Examinations;

(*c*) how many applications were received for this post; (castewar list with the optionals of each candidate may be given);

(*d*) has it come to the notice of the Government that Mr. Natesa Mudaliar is a Mathematics and Economics Graduate and he is being appointed, while there were many graduates with History as there optional subject and in the *Gazette* they advertised for a History Graduate;

(*e*) was this scrutinized by the Central Recruitment Board?

A.—THE FIRST MEMBER *Rajamantrapraxina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN.—

(*a*) Graduate in History.

(*b*) Economics, Statistics and Mathematics.

(*c*) Six applications.

1.	Mahomedan	...	History and Economics.
2.	Vokkaligar	...	History, Politics and Economics.
3.			
4.	Lingayet	...	do
5.	Christian	...	History.
6.	Mudaliar	..	Economics, Statistics and Mathematics.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The mattter was not considered by the Board. The view of the Director of Public Instruction that, though he was not a History Graduate, he was eminently fitted for the post was accepted.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Why is that, that a Mathematic Graduate was appointed for a place for which a History Graduate was required?

MR. K. MATTHAN. Economics and Statistics also are his optionals. Economics is very closely allied to History.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Only a History Graduate was required, but a Mathematics Gradute has been appointed.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—What is the harm in appointing a Mathematics and Economics graduate.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA—What is the subject that he is now teaching?

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—History and English.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—The idea that only History and Geogiphy graduate can be entertained as teachers in High Schools must be given up. Because a number of subjects taught in the University, such as Philosophy, Geology, Botany, etc, find no place in the High School curriculam and graduates in these subjects cannot be denied service in High Schools.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Is there a teacher in the Fort High School now who can teach History and Economics?

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—Yes. There is one Mr. Mahabaliah but he is taking some sections only and not all.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Is there not more than one teacher in the school now?

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—There are two.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—How many Vokkaligar teachers are there in the High Schools in the State?

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—I want notice.

MR K. MATTHAN.—The question has been looked into as a question whether the initial requirements for recruitment were fulfilled or not. But we have not looked into other side issues.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Was there not a History Honours Graduate?

M.R. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—There is one Mr. Basave Gowda who took Economic Honours with History taken as a minor subject Mr. Natesa Mudaliar's appointment was a temporary one to fill up a short term vacancy. We had a very good man in the Department, Mr. Natesa Mudaliar a who is a brilliant sportsman and also a second class M.A. I put him straight in the School Mr. Basave Gowda is an Honours Graduate working in Channagiri.

MR. H. C. DASAppa.—I do not know who this Natesa Mudaliar is.

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—I am sure you know him.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—This is a question of recruitment. As far as the recruitment side is concerned, I did not see any objection to the selection made. If you have got a man who possesses not only History qualification but also Mathematics and who is a good sportsman, why should he not be appointed him.—

MR. H. C. DASAppa.—Is Economic taught in High Schools?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—No.

MR. H. C. DASAppA.—Statistics.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—No. But it is very useful.

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—This man can teach History, mathematics and English, and in addition to that he is a brilliant sportsman.

RESOLUTIONS—*concld.*

RESOLUTION No. 1.

Settlement of Inam Villages.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that all the raiyats living in *inam* villages and cultivating lands therein be permanently settled unless the grantee of any village can show by substantial evidence that the raiyats in it are only temporary tenants."

The most important problem connected with the improvement of inam villages is the one relating to the tenure of inam tenants. Most of the troubles that arise in inam villages can be traced to this. The inamdar on the one hand contends generally that he is the owner of the soil, that the tenants have no right in land and therefore he can turn them out at any time he likes; the tenants on the other hand contend that they are the permanent people in the land, that they have been living there from the time of their forefathers, much earlier than the time when the inams were granted to the inamdars. As a result of this, quarrels and dissensions have arisen and the relation beween the inamdar and the tenant has not been very cordial, so much so that either party is compelled to either go to court or to approach the Revenue Commissioner or the Government. This important problem connected with the tenure of the inam tenants has not been tackled by the last Inam Committee which was appointed by the Government. The question was raised but they said that it was a matter which could be settled in a civil court and so they did not make any recommendations on it. They however said that a direction may be given that the Settlement Officer shall make a list of all cases in which disputes are brought up before him as regards *kadim* or permanent nature of the tenancy rights and to send the list to the Deputy Commissioner for necessary action under the Land Revenue Code. So, the question is left open and unless it is settled once for all one way or the other, it is bound to come up for the consideration of Government again and again and troubles also are bound to arise in greater numbers.

There are two classes of tenants provided in the Land Revenue Code: (1) permanent tenants contemplated under section 79 and (2) *kadim* tenants. If the rights of tenure of these two classes of tenants are not settled, the parties concerned will be compelled to go to a court and fight out their rights. But in 99 per cent of the cases they will not succeed; because they will have no records, no title deeds and no *kandayam* receipts to produce, and the evidence that they may give orally will not be either relied upon or believed by the civil courts as they will be considered as interested, because the courts think that all the tenants have common cause against the inamdar. This question of tenure also came up for the consideration of the committee. They examined some witnesses. Some of them gave very favourable views in regard to the fixing of inam tenure once for all. Excepting one or two, the rest

were all agreeable to reduce the period of limitation from 20 to 12 years. Mr. N. Surappa, Secretary of the Inamdars' Association, was agreeable to the reduction of the period to twelve years, and even to six years. Mr. Venkataswami Iyer of Chamrajanagar was not only agreeable to the reduction of the period to twelve years but went further and stated that each raiyat in an inam village should be a *kadim* tenant just as a registered occupant in a Government village. Mr. Jayarama Reddy, who is a holder of inam villages both in Mysore and in British India, stated that he had granted occupancy rights and permanent *pattas* to all his tenants both in Mysore and in British villages. So, even the witnesses who were examined were of opinion that the raiyats living in inam villages should be settled on a permanent basis so that troubles between the inamdar and the raiyats may not arise so far as tenure is concerned. I have brought up this question for the consideration of this House just because the committees appointed to go into it have not made any recommendations on it. It is left to the parties concerned to go to civil court and fight out their rights. On equitable considerations, it is but necessary that the Government should take action and settle the matter once for all. In Madras, the Land Estates Act has been recently amended and we notice several changes made therein with a view to safeguard the rights of the inam raiyats, and I would be glad if the Government kindly take action in the same direction and save these poor raiyats living in inam villages from utter ruination. With these words, I beg to commend this resolution for the kind acceptence of the House.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—I beg to second the resolution.

Khan Bahadur, MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN.—I beg to submit that no doubt there have been cases now and then in which both the raiyats and inamdars have gone to civil courts to obtain remedy. But *kadim* tenants are not eject from the land. The question is whether the inamdars could be coerced to adopt a certain course-to grant permanent tenure to the raiyats or a tenure for a fixed period. In the sannads issued to the inamdars by Government a condition has been imposed that they would be liable to pay local cess if such may be imposed by the Government from time to time. The title of the land of the whole village stands in their name. They are the owners. But *kadim* tenants are *kadim* tenants. They are not in a position to eject them. They are in a position now to lease out lands on temporary basis or on mutual understandings. If there should be a breach of these understandings, the proper course for the parties concerned is to obtain remedy in a cilvil court. I do not see how I can support the resolution, because the inamdars cannot be coerced or forced to give to their tenants certain tittle and rights in a permanent manner or for a prescribed period. No doubt it is open to them to obtain a revenue settlement. But there is difference of opinion even as regards *malki*. The inamdars claim that the trees standing on their land are their property because they are the owners of

the land and the raiyats say that they have grown the trees and therefore the inamdar is not entitled to enjoy the benefits of these trees. All these cases are to be decided upon their merits and not by a general order. Being an inamdar myself of a certain village and having managed it for many years past, I am of opinion that a general order by Government will not be conducive to the interest of either the tenants or the inamdars.

*MR. B. K. GARUDACHAR.--Mr. Chandrasekharaiya had brought a similar resolution before this House two years ago. The Government were pleased to appoint a Committee to go into the matter. I was also a member of the Committee. The report of the Committee has been submitted to Government. Mr. Chandrasekharaiah quoted two or three cases of villagers in which the villages complained against the inamdar. But he has avoided quoting instances where the inamdars have been completely ruined by their tenants. For instance, the inamdar of Doddabagil Village in T.-Narsipur Taluk cannot get into his village. There are some more cases like that. The Committee visited certain villages of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan. His brother was examined. Mr. Srinivasa Rao, an inamdar in Kolar District was also examined. One Rama Reddy of Bowringpet Taluk, a typical inamdar, was also examined. Mr. Chandrasekharaiya purposely avoided making reference to these witnesses. Whatever it may be, the Committee considered all these instances and were of opinion that some settlement ought to be made between the inamdar and the tenants. So they have recommended to the Government feasible manner in which the question may be settled. Their recommendation is now before the Government, and they have not passed orders on it. The Committee submitted its report only last two years ago and in the meanwhile why Mr. Chandrasekhararaiya is so keen about bringing up the proposition, I do not see. I do not know why he should state in his resolution that the raiyats be settled *unless the grantee's right is proved.* The onus of proof is on the raiyat, and Mr. Chandrasekharaiya carefully avoids saying that. It is very strange that the landlord is asked to prove his title. I do not know what logic is in that kind of argument. If Government pass orders on the report of the Committee, I think everything will be settled. I oppose the resolution.

Rajasabhabhushana K. R. SREENIVASIENGAR.—I am rather surprised, I should say, at the form in which the resolution has been brought forward. Evidently the object of the mover is that in inam villages all tenants holding lands under the inamdar must be treated and declared as *kadim* tenants by the Government unless and until such time as the inamdar comes forward to prove that they are not so. In the case of all inam villages, at the time of their settlement, the Settlement Officer makes some kind of enquiry and on the result of that enquiry he comes to a finding whether any particular piece of land is held by the tenant as *kadim* tenant or as tenant-at-will and in accordance with the finding the land is entered in the name of the inamdar himself or in the name of the tenant, as the case may be. The Land Revenue Code lays down certain circumstances in which a presumption can be raised in favour of the tenant and he may be considered as a *kadim* tenant. In the absence of the circumstances which can justify that presumption I do not think it wil be right for the Settlement Officer or for the Government to summarily declare that all tenants are *kadim* tenants and throw upon the inamdar the onus of proving that they are not so. In any case of dispute between an inamdar and the tenant, where a piece of land is claimed by the occupant thereof as being held under *kadim* tenancy, if the *kadim* tenancy is not recognised by the inamdar, it is open to the tenant to seek remedy in a proper court. I do not think that the Government can by a stroke of the pen order that all tenants in inam villages must be declared as *kadim* tenants, throwing upon the inamdars in every case the burden of proving that the tenant is not a *kadim* tenant but a tenant-at-will. I am not therefore able to support the resolution as brought forward.

Rajacharitavisarada Rao Saheb C. HAYAVADANA RAO.—It would end in expropriation of lands, particularly inam lands and I do not think it will be right to expropriate inamdars without payment of proper compensation to them. It will not be right to take away the rights of the inamdar to his land, whatever they may be. He may possess certain rights of ownership though he may be only a qualified owner. As regards his rights to trees and the other things, the burden of proof is sought to be shifted altogether and this will be reversing the process of law. I think that absolutely no ground has been shown why such a thing (ownership in the occupancy tenant) should be presumed The mover instanced the Madras Land Estates Act being amended. To the best of my recollection, I think the position when that question came up there for consideration was this it was it was suggested that a proviso should be included in the Bill. An Estates Law has been in existence there and has been again and again amended. They wanted to consolidate the measure. They brought in the rights of inamdars. The difficulties cropped up in the final stages. The matter went up to the Governor and he refused to give his assent to it. I think the whole matter is still under discussion.

That shows the enormous difficulty surrounding the question. It is a matter that has to be settled by the parties concerned, if necessary in a civil court, unless legislation comes into play and solves the question and cuts the gordian knot. There is no other way of dealing with it. The proposition is very widely worded. In fact it shifts the ground and makes expropriation the order of the day without payment of compensation. I think a proposition like that stands self-condemned. I do not think it is right, in the interests of the generality of the raiyats themselves in the inam villages, to pass this resolution. If the resolution is accepted, the Inamdars will have to prove so many things to retain their position as such. It is absolutely necessary that the rights to properties should not be interfered with a light heart.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—I think the object of the resolution is rather two-fold, if I have understood it aright. For one thing, the resolution aims at a speedy termination of the numberless disputes that constantly arise between the inamdar and the tenant. Now, usually the tenant goes to a court of law saying that he is a permanent tenant and the onus of proof is on him to show that he has got permanent tenancy rights. It is a general phenomenon that in many of these inam villages troubles are constantly arising and either the inamdar or the tenant will always be in civil court contending their respective rights. If this resolution is accepted, the immediate position will be that Government will declare all the tenants in inam villages as permanent tenants and the inamdar will have to go to a court of law immediately and contest that the tenant is not a permanent tenant by showing substantial evidence to that effect. So one result will be that an immediate way will be opened out for solving the various intricate problems arising between the tenant and the inamdar as regards the nature of the occupancy. Instead of leaving each individual matter, if and when it arises, to take its course and settle itself we would be attempting to solve many problems arising in inam villages with one stroke of the pen. So far as that aspect of the resolution is concerned, I am one with the mover to find out a way to settle the matter once for all so that there may not be scope for troubles to arise off and on and be a source of perpetual nuisance to both the parties creating bad blood.

As regards the second part, that the onus of proof should be on the inamdar himself to show by substantial evidence that the tenant is not a permanent tenant, I have got my own grave doubts. It is a question of rights between two parties and I for one do not see eye to eye with Mr. Chandrasekhariya when he says that the onus of proof should always be thrown on the inamdar and not on the tenant. In some cases it may just be possible for the inamdar to prove. But in some villages, as Mr. Garudachar pointed out, the tenants have got the upper hand and in those cases it is not possible for the inamdar to show substantial evidence to the effect that the tenants are only *hangami* tenants. But in such cases where the

inamdar has got the upper hand, I think the onus of proof should be thrown on the tenants prove that they have kadim and not temporary occupancy rights. So, as regards the onus of proof as to who should say whether the other is so and so, it is a position which I for one find it difficult to concede.

Apart from that, the resolution does not specify nor the mover had made it clear as to who should be the authority or the tribunal before whom the problem has to come up for decision. At present all these matters go up to civil court and the court decides as to whether the tenant has got permanent occupancy rights or not. But, if the criticisms of Mr. Chsndrasekharaiya have to be considered, I think he prefers that these matters be decided by an executive officer to a court of law. That was the line of thought he gave us to understand at any rate when the Inam Committee's report was being drafted. That is also a matter on which I have not been able to see eye to eye with him—whether the court would be a better body or an executive officer would be a better tribunal. But that I think is not on important point in the resolution. So far as I am concerned I am prepared to concede the position that this problem has to be tackled and a solution arrived at as early as possible, instead of giving rise to a continuous series of troubles always between the tenant and the inamdar. As regards the onus of proof to be always on the inamdar, I do not think I can accept that position. If the inamdar goes to the court, he will have to show that the tenant has no occupancy right. If the tenant goes to the court, the burden of proof must be on him. Ordinarily, the rule of evidence must be applied.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—The principle object of the resolution, with which I dave sympathy, is to avoid both the inamdar and the tenant going to court. As we are all aware, the relationship between them will be generally strained when they take recourse to courts. There will be cases of coercion in civil courts and then follow a number of civil suits. And apart from that what will be the position of the tenant when he goes to court? Generally, the relationship between the inamdar and the tenant will be one of confidence. There will not be receipts issued by the inamdar for payment made by the tenant for his holding, and it will be rather difficult for the ignorant tenant to give exact evidence of his payment to the inamdar. My friend Mr. Hayavadana Rao said that the two parties should be left alone to getting their dispute settled. It might be due to an agreement that might have come into existence on account of the relationship between the two people. But may I ask whether it possible to find even one rare instance wherein there has been any agreement.

MR. C. HAYAVADANA RAO.—I said that the committee said so. I said that a committee may be appointed by Government to go into the matter to prepare the ground for Legislation.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.—If it is left to the committee, it is next to impossibility to find out any relationship between the two parties, in as much as

there cannot be any trace of agreement at all. Somehow or other amicable relationship has continued for a number of years; and all on a sudden, on account of strained feelings, trouble ensues. I know as a matter of fact cases—in about eight villages round about Bettadahalli in Halebid hobli—where tenants have been living from several generations amicably with the inamdar and now they are fighting in civil courts and criminal courts for their respective rights. The inamdars in their enthusiasm are out to deny the construction of huts. Would that be to the interests of either inamdars or tenants? That is the chief consideration upon which we have to concentrate attention. The committee appointed to go into the question has thrown the burden of proof on the tenant. He has to prove that he is the continuous owner and possessor of the land for nearly twelve years. Naturally this will lead to a lot of litigation, and in the interests of both the inamdar and tenant, it is fair that the tenant should be given definite rights and in order to enable such action being taken it is but right that the resolution be accepted by the Government, so that the onus of proof to the contrary may be thrown on the inamdar.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYENGAR.— I sympathise with the object behind the resolution, although there may be difficulties in accepting it as it is framed. I wish the Government to be good enough to accept the spirit of the resolution and try to mitigate the evil which it indicates and wants to be redressed. The fact is that a very large portion of the lands in the State is *inamdari* to-day, and what is happening in these inams is, there is always a conflict between the inamdar on the one side and the tenants on the other side. The inamdar is unwilling to part with permanent occupancy rights except in cases of families who have been cultivating the lands for a very long time. The tenants on the other hand want permanet rights of occupancy before they put their heart and soul into the cultivation of the lands. As a result of this, most of the lands in the State are either lying fallow or badly cultivated. The whole State suffers by reason of the conflict between them and therefore, although ordinarily one would not be interested in the dispute between private parties, in so far as the conflict affects the State as a whole as also the economic output in the State, the matter must be immediately set right. I know as a matter of fact that in several inam villages many of the villagers have not paid *kandayam* at all because the inamdars are unwilling to issue receipts saying that the money has been received towards permanent rights of occupancy. They are willing to issue receipts stating that the money has been received towards the land occupied by the tenant. But they do not wish to say "Received so much towards *kandayam* of the land". The tenant is unwilling to give money unless the word 'kandayam' is put into the receipt. The inamdar is afraid to go to court because it is possible that the court may declare that such and such a tenant is a permanent tenant. And the tenant is unwilling to go to court because he is afraid that he may be declared a temporary tenant. So between the two, what is happening is, the tenant does not pay the money, the inamdar is not in a position to realise his entire money and the tenant does not know what exactly his position is and therefore he does not cultivate the land to the extent to which he would if he had been declared a permanent occupant of the land. Again what is incidentally happening is, when a tank breaches, the inamdar does not care to restore the tank. All the lands under the tank lie fallow. Thus the prosperity of all these villages is denied altogether by reason of the existence of the conflict between the inamdar and the tenant. From a national point of view I consider it very necessary that this question must be tackled at once and solved. I think the inamdars will welcome a settlement, because to-day they are practically at their wits end to solve the problem. They do not want to go to civil court as they fear

that there may be an adverse decision. For another thing, it is expensive. So. they would rather put off the evil day than court present evil. So I think the inamdars will welcome a settlement of the matter once for all.

Besides, from another standpoint, it is very essential that the question be gone into at once. Supposing we treat to-day many of the tenants as temporary tenants. What does that come to? You will be treating one man as permanent occupant of a very large area of land under whom you want so many tenants to serve us agricultural labourers. On principle, I consider, that ought not to be I should very much desire that there have should not be a single permanent occupant of a large tract of land having as it were an agricultural colony with labourers whom he can turn out at any time. I would therefore desire that the question should be immediately tackled and the tenancy in inam villages rendered permanent as far as possible. And who is to be declared a permanent tenant and who is not is a matter of detail into which I do not now want to go at this stage. It is for the Government to consider what measures have to be adopted in order to settle the problem once for all. It is possible that you may appoint a settlement Board. Under the Land Revenue Code you can take power, by amending the Code, to appoint a Board of settlement in order to go into the question and settle in every individual case in every inam village who is to be considered a permanent occupant and who not, with a right of appeal in the case of those who feel aggrived in the matter. If a certain tenant is declared a pemanent occupant of the land, the inamdar must have a right of appeal and if the tenant is declared a *hangami* tenant, he must have a right of appeal to show that he is a permanent tenant and the Board is wrong in declaring him a *hangami* tenant. In that way, it may be possible to settle this matter once for all. The sooner that is done, the better.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER MR. N. MADHAVA RAO.—Sir, with the general object behind the resolution most of us will be in sympathy. But in the form in which it is presented, it is, as several speakers have already stated, unacceptable. From Mr. Chandrasekharaiya's speech I gather there were two things he was driving at. One was that the rights and liabilities of tenants in inam villages should not be so indefinite as they are at present and that there should be some definite record of their rights and obligations The second was that all raiyats, barring those against whom presumption can be disproved, should be declared perpetual tenants The first part, namely that the rights of tenants in inam villages should be made as definite as possible, is a thing which has been recommended on various occasions. The previous Inam Commission and also the Inam Committee that met last year have paid a great deal of attention to this matter

and in 1925 Government also went into the question in great detail. It has been recognised always that the introduction of Survey and Settlement into these inam villages is the first step towards their improvement. But, unfortunately, for some reason or other, this has not progressed very much. Out of 2,100 villages approximately, settlement has been introduced into 547 villages and Survey into 144 villages in addition. The object which Mr. Chandrasekharaiya and others have in view will, I think, be sufficiently achieved if the proposal made by the Inam Commission that Survey and Settlement should be introduced compulsorily is accepted. Of course, this would also involve to a certain extent certain financial considerations.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Do Survey and Settlement settle also the tenure? They will not.

MR. N. MADHAVA RAU.—That is the first step as I said and the very biggest step that has to be taken. But that does not solve, as Mr. Chandrasekharaiya told us, the entire difficulty. This is what the Inam Commission has said :—

"Mr. Chandrasekharaiya a member of the Committee, was of opinion that questions relating to the nature of the tenancy should be enquired into and finally determined and recorded by the Survey Officer at the time of the introduction of the settlement and that such record should be considered as presumptive evidence of permanent tenancy or otherwise. The other members of the Committee, however, felt that such a power involving a judicial decision of civil rights of parties should not be conferred on Survey Officers as under the existing law, a separate forum and procedure have been prescribed for the determination of such controversies. The Committee have however, no objection to a direction that the Settlement Officer shall make a list of all cases in which disputes are brought up before him as regards the kadim or permanent nature of the tenancy rights and to send the list to the Deputy Commissioners for necessary action under the Land Revenue Code."

In a way, when completing settlement registers, the Settlement officer has to record the rights of tenants, the name of the tenants at any rate, and if a record of rights is introduced on the top of it, these rights will be subject to some sort of rough judicial determination which will avoid any resort to courts or even any suit before any revenue officers. So far as making a record of rights of tenancies in inam villages is concerned, the step suggested by the Inam Commission, namely early introduction of Survey and Settlement, followed by as I have just now indicated, the introduction of Record of Rights will achieve the object that the members have in view.

The other suggestion namely that all raiyats living in inam village and cultivating lands therein be permanently settled unless the grantee of any village can show by substantial evidence that the raiyats in it are only temporary tenants, will be a tall one because in the course of determining the actual rights of the tenants, it may be found that an inamdar has got not only what is called Government's share, *i.e.*, he is not only the alinee of Government's revenue, but also may be a proprietor of the soil. The lands may be of different kinds and to make a rule like that will

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—It looks as though the whole House is agreed upon the purpose underlying the resolution, namely to remove the particular uncertainty that now exists with regard to tenure in inam villages. My hon'ble friend the Revenue Commissioner was pleased to say that if Survey and Settlement were introduced, much of the troubles would cease. I agree to that position and I only want that that position be taken to its logical conclusion, and that could only be by recognising the permanency of the tenure. Once Survey and Settlement are introduced into an inam village, followed by as he said Record of Rights, I would say that the recognition or otherwise of the permanency of the tenure would not in any way affect the position of the inamdar. While the recognition of the permanency of the tenure would give a sense of security to the tenants the non-recognition of the permanency would mean that the inamdar would be at his own liberty to evict a tenant-at-will, without of course securing any added adventage in view of the Survey and Settlement, so that I think there should be no difficulty in accepting the resolution. The only question is as to the authority which should decide the question of the permanency or otherwise of the tenure. That, of course, is not indicated in the resolution itself. But, I submit that it is a matter which the Government could very well investigate and it would be I think in the fitness of things that executive officers themselves should decide this question. And if the decision is one with which either of the parties feels aggrived, he may go up in appeal either to the higher revenue authority above the deciding authority, or to a civil court just as the Government decide upon. That is a matter of detail with which I suppose even my friend Mr. Chandrasekharaiya will not very much worry himself as to who should be the appellate authority, whether the higher revenue officer or the civil court.

My hon'ble friend Mr. Bhasayam Aiyangar also practically supported every aspect of the resolution while he premised his remarks saying that the form was something with which he could not entirely agree. He did not show where he differed from the wording of the resolution. But he practically put up a very strong case for accepting the resolution. I think the Government could at least appoint a special committee to go into this important question quite apart from the Inam committee that has been constituted, and if the Revenue Commissioner's suggestion is accepted *i.e.*, compulsorily introducing Survey and Settlement.

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. MATTHAN.—That is one of the recommendations of the Inam Committee.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—If that recommendation is accepted, I see no difficulty whatever for even inamdars accepting the spirit of the resolution. I do not know what they stand to gain by not accepting this resolution while accepting the principle of introduction of Survey and Settlement. It seems to me a position which I cannot easily follow, because the one invaribly leads to the other, and it is essential that some sense of security should be introduced into the tenure in inam villages even as it is in the case of other villages.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—I am glad to find that several members, though opposing this resolution, have nevertheless conceded its object. They agree that there have been conflicts between the Inamdars and the raiyats resulting in undesirable consequences, but they are quite unable to suggest any remedy by which such conflicts could be avoided once for all. Even the Revenue Commissioner has come forward to admit that such an unhappy position should not be allowed to remain for long, but he is of opinion that survey and settlement should first be accomplished and then the other questions should be tackled. My own opinion is that survey and settlement alone will not solve this question of tenure at all. I have found that even in villages where survey and settlement have been introduced, the nature of tenancy is still a matter of contention between the tenants and the inamdars. It has been pointed out by the successive Inam Committees that the introduction of survey and settlement alone will not settle these rights. Even the Government Orders state that mere survey and settlement will not confer on the tenants any rights in the land. It is in view of these definite facts that I raised the same point in the course of the deliberations of the Inam Committee and urged that the Survey and Settlement Officer should be empowed at the time of the introduction of the survey and settlement to go into the question and make a permanent record of the rights of the tenants in the land. But as I have already submitted, the Committee has shelved it by holding that these are matters which should be fought out and settled before the Civil Courts. How to avoid ruinous litigation in civil courts both on the part of the inamdars as well as of the raiyats is the supreme question of the hour which requires early settlement. Even our respected friend Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar who may be credited with some revenue experience observed that survey and settlement would solve this question. But from what I have now stated, I am sure he will understand that survey and settlement will not settle the rights of tenancy once for all.

Rajasabhabhushana K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Nor would the adoption of the resolution mitigate it because it will drive every inamdar to go to court and litigation will only be thereby increased several times.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—You cannot however say that mere introduction of survey and settlement will settle the question I have raised.

Rajasabhabhushana K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I never said that.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER (MR N. MADHAVA RAU).—What about the Record of Rights?

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Another point was suggested about the interference of the rights of property. The question is whose rights are being interfered with. My contention is that the rights of the tenants are being set at nought. They have been upon the land much earlier than the inamdars themselves. Their rights have not been taken into consideration in granting these inams. Even in granting inams, it is not the ownership of the soil that has been granted, but only the right to recover land revenue. The definition given in the Land Revenue Code is also to the same effect. Under Section 3 of the Land Revenue Code "alienated" means transferred in so far as rights of Government to payment of rent or land revenue is concerned wholly or partially to the ownership of any person. This clearly means that the ownership of the soil is not conferred on the inamdar who is now trying to oust the tenants from the land although they are enjoying it from times immemorial. The tenants rights have been interfered with by the inamdars by filing suits, obtaining decrees and evicting them from their lands. It is for safeguarding these rights that I have brought this resolution and the Government should kindly see that justice is done to them.

Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao was pleased to say that tenants in inam villages would not like such a position being forced upon them, but I am sure he has not been able to understand their feelings and their troubles in the matter.

Rajacharita Visarada Rao Saheb C. HAYAVADANA RAO.—I never said that. He should not attribute a proposition to me and rebut it It may be convenient to do so, but he should not do it.

MR D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—He makes statements and when they are criticised, he gets up at once and changes them. He must hold himself responsible for his opinions. If he revises them now, I have no objection.

MR. C HAYAVADANA RAO.—I rebut that statement absolutely. It is neither correct nor fair.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—I am glad. However, you now recognise that in the interests of the raiyats themselves, the question of tenure should be settled and they should not be ousted whenever any inamdar likes. The tenant wants to be a permanent factor and that is a position which no one need doubt. Thus in the interests of the rayiats themselves and of their property, this question should be tackled at once.

The Revenue Commissioner was pleased to observe that under Section 79 of the Land Revenue Code, the tenants can be declared as permanent or otherwise. But the difficulty turns upon the nature and extent of the evidence to be produced before the civil courts for such declaration Section 79, Clause 4 says:

"Where in the absence of a contract regarding the nature and duration of the tenancy the tenant has established that he has been in continuous possession on payment of fixed rent for a period of 20 years or more....."

Now, although the Committee has recommended that the period might be reduced to 12 years, yet, the difficulty for the tenant to show that he has been continuously paying a fixed rent for a definite minimum period of years remains the same. He is quite unable to give proper documentary evidence which can be relied on in a civil court. As is so well known to the Government themselves, the inamdars are not keeping proper accounts or khates subject of course to some rare exceptions here and there and they do not give even proper receipts, for having recovered rent or revenue. I know the case of one Srirangapura in Hosadurga Taluk in which the Government ordered in 1927 that the inamdars should give receipts to the tenants on receiving rent. But even till to day that order of 1927 has not been given effect to and the Government order is a nullity in the eyes of the inamdars. Want of receipts will be particularly felt at the time when these raiyats go to the civil courts. The oral evidence which they usually give will not be believed as being interested evidence. Thus in the case of either the inamdar or the tenant succeeding in the court, there will be further dissensions and quarrels. So, what the Revenue Commissioner stated about the declaration of permanent tenancy in a civil court under Section 79 is not so easy a matter. It is very difficult.

MR. N. MADHAVA RAO.—Even to a Revenue Court, you can go and get *pattas*, under Section 92.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—That applies only to the cases of *kadim* tenants and not to other classes of tenants. A tenant must have first established his right as a *kadim* tenant and then only he will be entitled to a permanent lease under that section.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is for that purpose he goes to the court. If the inamdar refuses to give him a *patta* he can go to a revenue officer and prove that he is a *kadim* tenant and get a *patta*. If the superior holder refuses, then he will have to prove to the Deputy Commissioner that he is a *kadim* tenant and ask for a declaration of rights.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—I think he can ask for a lease and a *patta* only under certain circumstances, but not for a declaration of the rights.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—*Patta* means declaration.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—I know of cases in which the revenue authorities have refused to go into this matter and that is why I say that Section 92 is not applicable to such cases. If the tenant has already got his rights declared as permanent, he can then resort to Section 92. The revenue law seems defective in this respect and any resort to civil courts is not of much help either to the inamdar or tenants. Even under the Record of Rights scheme, it is only the inamdar's name that will be entered against all the numbers and the names of particular tenants will find no place as in Government villages. This is one of the most important questions connected with the improvement of inam villages and I am glad that many of the hon'ble members have been able to recognise the importance of it. Of course, my hon'ble friend Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy is unwilling to accept the procedure I have suggested in regard to the settlement of this question, but he has not suggested any way out of the difficulty. My resolution refers to one of the methods by which it could be done and it is not my intention to say that this is the only one which is to be resorted to. There may be other ways. For instance, the Government can appoint a special officer to go into the question. I suggested to the Inam Committee while discussing these problems that the Survey and Settlement Officer may be empowered in this behalf but they said that the Survey Officer could not be invested with such powers. Thus the Committee's labours have been in vain so far as this question is concerned. However, I find that the Government have not yet passed final orders on the report of the Committee and I urge that this important question may be tackled with by them in passing final orders. Surely, the Government will not be interfering with any rights of property of the inamdars. In fact, he has no right of property whatever, according to the definition which I just quoted from the Land Revenue Code.

The Government will have to consider this question from all its aspects and see that equity and justice of the case with reference to the poor tenants and come to a reasonable conclusion. If the Government concede the good object of my resolution, I shall be very glad to leave it in their hands.

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. MATTHAN.—I have very little to add to what the Revenue Commissioner has said. We all sympathise with the object of the resolution. We certainly feel that the condition of the tenants and also of the inamdars should if possible be determined correctly and as quickly as possible. It is to the advantage not only of the tenant but also of the inamdar to have permanent tenants. But all that does not enable us to accept the resolution in the form in which it is brought forward and I would suggest to Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya that the matter be left where it is. We are considering the report of the Inam Committee. They have suggested that if there is 12 years' continued possession on the same rent that might be regarded as presumptive evidence in favour of the tenant.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—The period is reduced, but the difficulty of procuring proper evidence remains quite the same as before.

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. MATTHAN.—The old Inam Commission had recommended 12 years but Government raised the period to 20 years. Now the present Committee also recommended 12 years. That is one of the subjects that will be considered by Government. But there are practical difficulties in accepting the particular terms of this resolution. For instance, if there is a *kayamgutta* village in which the tenants are just tenants at will, how can we say that they are all permanent and that the burden of proof that they are not permanent is to lie on the inamdar? That would seem to be inequitable.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—Let the Government in such cases declare that the tenants are only temporary. If there is once a declaration, there will be no trouble.

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. MATTHAN.—As the Revenue Commissioner said if the Committee's recommendation that survey and settlement should be introduced to every inam village, irrespective of the wishes or objections of the inamdar and if also the record of rights is introduced, it would help to settle this matter clearly. And we shall certainly see that in introducing the record of rights, as far as possible the rights of the tenants are safeguarded.

Mr. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARIAH.—But is that done now in the taluks in which record of rights work is completed I understand it is only the inamdars' names that are being entered and not those of tenants.

Rajasabhabhushana K. R. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—I may say I have done some settlement of Inam villages in my time and have some experience in the matter. The Settlement Officer makes

a sort of summary enquiry, with the tenants and the inamdars before him and finds out whether the occupant of the land is a *kadim* tenant or a tenant at will. In the former case, he enters the land in the tenant's name and in the latter case, in the Inamdar's name.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—If the Settlement Officer can settle this question as you state, I shall certainly have no objection. But the Committee have definitely held that he has no such powers.

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. MATTHAN.—The record made by the Settlement Officer will not prevent the party who considers himself aggrieved going up to the Civil Court. That is a different matter from saying that the Settlement Officer leaves the matter entirely untouched.

MR. B. K. GARUDACHAR.—Now almost all the villages have been surveyed and settled, and I know that in each and every case, if the Survey Officer has received any objections, he enquires into the matter immediately and records his finding as well as the reasons.

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. MATTHAN.—I think Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya sees why it is impossible for Government to accept the resolution in the manner in which it is brought forward. Now that the question has been sufficiently discussed and he has ventilated the difficulties of the tenants, I hope he will not press the matter.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—If the matter is to be considered in connection with the orders on report of the Inam Committee, I will have no objection to withdraw the resolution.

MR. PRESIDENT.—We will consider the whole question.

MR. D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—I beg to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Extending the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar line and linking it with the South Indian Railway System.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—I beg to move "That this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that steps be taken to extend the Nanjangud Chamarajanagar Railway line to Erode as early as possible."

My object is to just emphasize the urgency for steps being taken to extend the Chamarajanagar railway line down to the south. I am not sure to which part of the South Indian Railway you will have to take the railway line and join. But the need is there. Now the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar Railwail line is more or less a blind one and the line from Chamarajanagar to Arsikere y not carrying very much traffic eithers goods or passenger, and my own information is that there is a very large volume of traffic—both goods and passenger—that would necessarily be diverted towards this line if it is continued and linked up with the lines that are running in South India. Here, I believe, both the Government and the people are of one opinion and I am very glad that in

the opening speech that you were pleased to make before the Representative Assembly this time you have said: "And I sincerely hope that, now that the Government of India are prepared to take up capital schemes that will pay their way, there will be no more delay in putting in the missing link from Chamarajanagar to Satyamangalam to which we look for so much development our markets and railway traffic."

Sir, I believe all the railways in British India will become State-owned shortly, and it should be more easily possible for the Mysore Government to get round the Government of India to accord sanction to this scheme. I do not exactly remember the date from which the Government of India are going to take over all these railways, but I am sure of one thing, *viz.*, that they would now attempt to link up Chamarajanagar with Satyamangalam, and by the time we make up the estimates and prepare schemes and work up the lines, the railways would have come under the Government of India, so that there should be no difficulty in our pushing through the work from now. If, on the other hand, we allow the question to lie over for a longer time, it will mean that we should reopen the question only after the Government of India takes over all the lines, in which case, we will have lost a good deal of time and there will be a large lee-way to work up from that time. Mysore feels this very keenly and I am sure the entire House is at the back of the Government in its intentions to link up Chamarajanagar with the South Indian Railways. I would like to know how far the question has progressed with the Government of India. And I only hope that due efforts will be made, as they have been made to make this an accomplished fact ere long.

Rajacharita Visarada Rao Saheb, C. HAYVADANA RAO.—I like to second the resolution. In doing so, I should like to point out that this has been quoted by a very high authority as a classical example of vested interests standing in the way of a very necessary measure that has long been overdue. It is to be hoped that very early steps steps will be taken to push through this very necessary railway link. Even the Government of India stands to gain by it though they might lose a little bit of the triffic. It is the only thing that stands in the way just now. But even this is possible of settlement. For there can be a separate agreement as to the rates and routes a thing not uncommon as between competing railways working alternative routes. The proposed extension would prove a strategic line connecting four important military stations like Poona, Bangalore, Seconderabad and. With a connection to Manmad, it might even prove a better through route and a quicker route too, saving the cost of carriage over the present circuitous one.

MR. B. K. GARUDACHAR.—I also support this. For instance, goods from Southern India to Mysore can be had on a much shorter route. For instance, coimbatore which is more than 350 miles now, will work with the proposed link, be only 120 miles or so. As suggested by Mr. Dasappa, if the line to Arsikere is improved, it will be a paying line. As we have invested a lot of money on this line it is but right that we should connect this line and make it paying.

Khan Bhadur, MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN.—We are all in sympathy with this resolution. There could be no two opinions about the desirability of extending our Railway but I am afraid our jurisdiction runs over only about 13 or 14 miles. Satyamangalam is 50 miles from Chamarajanagar and there is the big Ghat in the British territory having a fall of about 2000 feet. The top of the ghat is 3,000 feet. Satyamangalam is situate at about 1000 feet from the sea level. So it is a question of the British Indian Railway Authorities agreeing to spend the money and constructing it. As far as our railways are concerned, I do not think there will be much dfficulty. Government have to give certain facilities even to the British Indian Railway authorities to do it

*MR. P. SUBARAMA CHETTY.—I rise to support this resolution. The Chief Engineer was telling us that it would involve an expenditure of nearly two croses of rupees. Whatever may be the expenditure, I think the extension is very desirable and necessary because several crores of rupees have already been spent on the improvement of the City of Mysore and in case this City is to be developed industrially and also commercially, I think the extension of the line is very necessary. Even the Krishnarajendra and other Mills will receive some impetus and they will be able to get cotton with less freight from Coimbatore and Tirupur and such other cotton growing parts of South India than *via* Bangalore. Therefore, irrespective of the cost, extension of the line may be undertaken as early as practicable. I therefore support it wholeheartedly.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA.—In further supporting this resolution, I may say that by taking up this railway line and giving connection, I am quite sure that we can minimise th losses that we get on other lines. This is a question which has been pending for a very long time. And I am sure that Government also is very eager in this respect. If I remember aright, this question came up before the Mysore District Board at one time and they have also given consent to meet their quota. So, I strongly urge the Government to take up the work.

MR. PRESIDENT.—The Coimbatore District Board too has consented, if I am not mistaken.

MR. P MURUGESAM PILLAY.—Sir, in further supporting this resolution, I beg to say that in the near future the Government are going to take Bangalore-Haribar line. In that connection I think the Agent has put in a proposal, to get workshop machinery to the extent of Rs. 8 to 11 lakhs; and if this line is opened from Mysore to Coimbatore, Satyamangalam and Erode, it will be more self-contained and the workshops will have more skilled labourers and this also in a way will solve the unemployment problem in the Mysore State. With these few remarks, I heartily support this resolution.

The Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Dewan Bahadur N. N. AYYANGAR.—The present idea is to extend the Nanjangud Chamarajnagar Railway to Tirupur instead of to Erode.

The original idea was to reach Erode when that section between Erode and Trichinopoly was a Metre Gauge one. This section has since been converted into a Broad Gauge in 1928.

The connection to Erode will not therefore now serve the primary object of establishing through Metre Gauge Connection between Southern India and the Mysore Railways.

After the conversion of the Erode Trichinopoly section into a Broad Gauge, there is a proposal to construct a Metre Gauge line from Palni—a station on the Pollachi-Dindigal chord line, to Satyamangalam, *via* Tirupur and Gobichettipalyam, together with a branch from it to Mettupalayam starting from Kothamangalam.

These projects are in the programme of works to be undertaken by the South Indian Railway. Therefore the extension of the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar line lies in the direction of Tirupur not Erode) to obtain a through Metre Gauge connection with the whole of Southern India, with the north up to Manmad *via* Secondarabad, and with the west up to Poona *via* Mysore and Arsikere.

The distance by the new South and North Alignment from Mysore to Dindigal *via* Satyamangalam and Tiruppur is 47 miles shorter than it would have been the case by old connection *via* Erode.

The length of the Railway to be constructed from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam is about 56 miles. Of this, 11 miles is within the Mysore State to be constructed by us. The cost of constructing this portion will be about

Rs. 8·36 lakhs and the State has promised to undertake the construction as soon as the South Indian Railway takes up the construction of the project from Satyamangalam to Mysore Frontier, a distance of 46 miles. The estimated cost of the British section is Rs. 191 lakhs, which being high, the South India Railway has been requested to reduce the estimate. The matter is receiving their attention.

The Government of India have also been recently reminded to expedite the construction of this project as at an early date as possible, taking advantage of the present favourable money market.

Further it having come to the notice of Government that Madras Government have asked for an estimate for the construction of a light Broad Gauge line from Satyamangalam to Tiruppur, the objection has been taken and the disadvantage of having such alignment with break of gauge on a through Metre Gauge has also been pointed out to the Government of India.

Thus all possible efforts are being made to induce the Government of India to take up the construction of this important link towards South as early as possible.

Government are aware that the extension is a paying one and the District Boards of Coimbatore and Mysore have both guaranteed the loss.

AGENT, MYSORE RAILWAYS.—Mr. H. D. SINCLAIR.—My frined Mr. N. N. Ayyangar has left me very little to say on this subject, but I am sure the Government have realised the importance of the extension of the line from Chamarjanagar to Southern India. Unfortunately the Mysore Government are not in a position to decide the question by themselves. I hope however, that Government will before long come to an understanding with the other authorities and do all that is possible to extend this line.

*MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—I am very thankful to the Government for the steps that they are taking I may also remind this House that it was His Highness' express wish when he opened the Nanjangud-Chamarjanagar line, that very soon it would be linked up with the South Indian Railways. I am sure Mysore will stand to benefit immensely by it and I am anxious that it should be brought about as early as possible.

MR. PRESIDENT.—That line would be of the greatest value to the State.

RESOLUTION No.—3.

Providing special funds for the Kolar District for drinking water wells extending Medical Help, etc.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that special allotment be provided for tank, road and drinking-water well works, for extending medical help and other development activities in the District of Kolar.

Sir, this resolution need not be understood in the sense that I am not for

increased allotments for these development activities in the other districts of the State. While I certainly plead that more and more allotments for these activities be given to all the Districts all over the State, I shall make out a case for special treatment of the District of Kolar, and that for very good reasons This House is aware that from a very long time the people of Kolar have been representing that the assessment prevailing in their district is disproportionately high when compared to assessments prevailing in the other districts. The agitation on that question has reached a climax and the Government were pleased to appoint a Committee of their own to go into this question and make suitable recommendations in the matter. While the Committee were not prepared to recommend to the Government a reduction in the rates of assessment, for reasons adumbrated by them in the report and which we have discussed very often on the floor of this House and into which I need not go again at this stage, they were however pleased to recommend certain other matters for the consideration of the Government. They definitely said that though it might not be possible to reduce the rate of assessment in the District of Kolar, yet certain conessions might be shown in view of the fact that the assessment there was high. Their recommendations were for:—

(1) Lumpsum grant of Rs. 50,000 for Special Loans;

(2) Annual grant of Rs. 25,000 for the next five years for the development of roads and inter-communication;

(3) Special Annual Grant of Rs. 25,000 for drinking-water wells, for the next five years.

So, while they were not pleased to recommend a reduction of assessment, they were pleased to recommend that special grants to the extent of one lakh of rupees might be made to the district for the purposes which they have mentioned in the Report. This Report was submitted in the year 1930, and from that year onwards, I have failed to see any action taken by the Government on these lines. I have carefully gone through the Budget Estimates of the various years from 1930-31, and I find that these recommendations have not been implemented and given effect to by the Government. I have many a time brought to the notice of the Government members and you also, Sir, that specialtreatment should be given to the Kolar District for this purpose as recommended by the Committee. I am sorry to say that nothing has been done in this matter and I only hope that, at any rate in the future years to come, these recommendations will be acted upon and special allotments will be provided for in the budgets of the next and future years.

With these few observations, I move this resolution for the kind acceptance of this House.

MR. H. SIDDAIYA.—It gives me pleasure to second such a resolution as it is so beneficial for the people in the rural parts. It is a matter for regret that even under the heading "Restoration of Tanks" the provision shows a reduction. Most members of the Representative Assembly always dwell upon the necessity for better provision for tank repairs and restoration in the various districts of the State. Regarding roads, some two years ago, the grant for special repairs was exceeding Rs. 1,50,000. This year and last year, it has been reduced to Rs. 50,000. This is quite inadequate and specially in view of the recent bus traffic, the roads require special attention and special repairs throughout the year, and as such it should be the duty of the Government to provide sufficient funds for the special repairs of the roads. Of course, regarding the funds required for drinking water wells, the non-official members have so often demanded larger sums of money for drinking water wells from time to time. Thanks to the Government for the addition of Rs. 25,000 this year under this head, as was requested by the members of the Representative Assembly. I am however sorry to bring to the notice of the Government that even under this heading, when there is so much demand for drinking water wells last year there was a lapse of nearly Rs. 20,000 I do not know how the Government will account for such a lapse whether there was no demand from the people or there was any other reason. I think that that grant which was set apart for drinking-water wells has been utilised for some other purpose such as for giving encouragement for the development of the City Municipalities, which is not so desirable.

Regarding medical relief to the people of the rural parts, for the last four years we have studied so much and Government also have realised the necessity of providing more dispensaries in the rural parts of the State. And particularly regarding Kolar in view of the fact that the land revenue assessment is very excessive, there can be no two opinions regarding this important resolution which affects the people at large. The only question is sufficient and adequate provision might be made under these heads which are meant for the benefit of the people in the rural parts. With those few words, I second the resolution moved by my friend Mr. Chengalraya Reddy.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN.—Regarding minor tanks, a reference was made by the previous speaker and I wish to say one word about it. I find from the previous budgets that there was no such head as "Minor Tanks" in the budget itself and that a small grant of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 which was being allotted for minor tanks was merged into some major head. It was so difficult for us to find out what it was. It is only after the present Dewan assumed charge of the administration that the question of resto-

ration of minor tanks began to receive most serious and sympathetic consideration and from that time, *i.e.*, 1926-27 and onwards, year after year, on an avegage, a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 is being sanctioned annually. I should think that the Kolar District is already receiving its due share, perhaps it is having a larger share of that grant. No doubt, Kolar District is a dry district and the plea put forward by the learned mover of the resolution, has its force. He is not particular about any allotment for this year. It is, I take it, a general request. And Government might keep it in view that whenever the financial position permits it, an additional grant might be made to improve the roads and tanks in that district.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—They have promised that already.

MR, MAHOMAD ABBAS KHAN.—But I do not think you are pressing that a grant be given from the budget allotments for the current year. Government have to keep this object in view in future, in view of the fact that it is a dry district and people are paying higher assessments, in their opinion, than the average assessment in other districts.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MR. S. SHAMANNA.—Sir, the total amount that can be made available for these works is limited by the revenue budget of the Government. It was so difficult to balance the budget this year. We have been able to get a slender surplus of barely one lakh of rupees. It is a very small surplus for a big budget of over 3½ crores of rupees. It will not therefore be possible for the Government to make larger grants this year. As for future years, it depends on what the Government will be able to collect. And out of the limited amount that has been collected, Government have taken into consideration works of all the districts. If Kolar requires special treatment on account of the alleged high rates of assessment, other districts, will probably advance some other grounds for special treatment, One district may say it is very unhealthy and so requires more hospitals and Kolar, being very healthy does not need so many. A proper apportionment of the available money between the several districts has been done by the Government with an eye to be fair to all the districts. With regard to Kolar, I may say, under restoration of minor tanks, the grant for Kolar District is Rs. 45,000 while the next district gets only about Rs. 20,000. It may therefore be stated that the importance of Kolar has been kept in consideration by Government.

MR D. H.-CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—What was it before 1930-31?

MR. S. SHAMANNA.—Similarly for other years, there would have been a larger percentage for restoration of minor tanks in Kolar than for other districts.

MR. K. CHANGALARAYA ,REDDY.—Because there are more minor tanks.

MR. S. SHAMANNA.—I have therefore to oppose the resolution that a special allotment will have to be given for the Kolar District under this head. Its acceptance may be regarded as a reflection that Government has not given a fair share to the Kolar District, That Govment cannot accept. With regard to larger allotments in future years, it depends upon the availability of funds.

MR PRESIDENT.—It is entirely a question of funds.

THE FIRST MEMBER *Ralamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHEN.—In view of the fact that the rates of assessment are high in Kolar, when this question came up on previous occasions, Government did undertake to bear in mind specially the needs of the Kolar District in matters which make for the general material prosperity of the raiyats; and I think we can claim that we have borne that in mind. For instance, if the figures of expenditure under the minor tanks restoration scheme for a number of years are examined, it will be found that the expenditure in Kolar District has been very much greater than in any other district, I should say, two or three times more than in any other district; and wherever possible we have been allotting larger sums of money than would otherwise have been the case, for such purposes as drinking water wells and things like that for the Kolar District. What Mr. Shamanna says is correct, that we have balanced ths budget with difficulty; but we will be glad to bear in mind the special claims of the Kolar District in regard to matters which make for the material prosperity of the raiyats. I think that is all that we can say now.

MR. K. CHENGALRAYA REDDY.—I must confess that I am not quite satisfied with the reply given by the Government, Here is a report of your committee which says that some special grants should be given for some special purposes I think, I made it clear in my opening speech, They say that a special grant of Rs. 25,000 be given for roads and inter-village communications, and Rs 25,000 for the next five years for sinking drinking water wells.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Was all that accepted bp the Goverr ment?

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Yes, on the floor of this house,

MR. K. MATTHVN.—Not in that way, As far as I remember, we said that we would bear the circumstances of the Kolar District in mind and see that the Kolar District is specially favourably treated in the matter. I can assure Mr. Chengalraya Reddy that we have done that, and especially in regard to minor tank restoration I shall say that we shall do so more and more. That is one of the things which will materially improve the prosperity of the raiyats.

MR. PRESIDENT.—When funds permit, I hope the two big and very important tanks—Budikote and Thippaganahalli (Goribidnur) will be taken up.

The resolution was withdrawn.

G. R. S. App. F VI—G 2]

SUBJECT ..... 16 copies .....

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Diary. No of letter replied to .....

Section L. M

File No. 11-34

Serial No. 2

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

R.O. No D1142-45/L. M. 29-33-2 dy 14/8/34 ~~approving~~ certain amendment to the Byelaws of the Land Mortgage Bank passed at the 4th annual General meeting of the Bank.

Date of issue..... 193

Read

Letter no 3086 dy 11/10/34 from the Regr of Cs, forwarding the request of the L. M. Bank to be empowered to carry on its lending operations in areas appd by the Registrar of Cs instead of by Govt. as at present, and ~~Order thereon. No.~~ recommending sanction of Govt. under Sec 53 of the Mysore Societies' Regulation, ~~No 1 of 1929~~ ~~and 11 of 1933~~ to the amendment of Byelaw no. 37 of the L. M. Bank which was passed at the 4th annual General Meeting of the Bank, but which was not approved by Govt. along with the amendments appd in the other cases, so as to put the Bank to extend its operations in future without the approval of the Regr

Signed by .....

(requesting sanction to the amendment of Byelaw No 37 of the Byelaws of the L M Bank.

May this be—

(i) printed ? ✓

(ii) treated as a standing order ? ✓

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ? ✓

(iv) translated ? ✓

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ? ✓

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ? ✓

Letr 16 Jacket typed 8+9 Cs

8/11

~~Order No~~

The subject was discussed in Council with reference to a resolution moved by Mr. L. Chengalaraya Reddi at the June Session of the Legislative Council 1934 and ~~Govt. Members~~ it was stated on behalf of Govt. that they would have no objection to give the Bank the discretion ~~and to operate~~ in any area in the State without having to obtain their previous sanction in every case. Accordingly Govt. are pleased to accept the recommendation of the Registrar and to direct that Bye-law No 37 of the Bye-laws of the Land Bank may be amended as follows:—

~~37.~~ Substitute the following for the existing Bye-law No 37.

37. The Bank may carry on lending operations in areas

Under section 53 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regn VII of 1918 as amended by Regulations No V of 1929 and VI of 1933, Govt are pleased approve of the following amendment to Bye-law No. 37 of the Bye-laws of the L. M. Bank passed at the general meeting of the Bank held on 19th Novr 1933

List of Enclosure

Copied by

Examined by

WD 0185—GPB—15,000—13-8-34

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

approved by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and notified in the Official Gazette A list of all such areas shall be given in a Schedule attached to these Bye laws

dcg
5/12/32 Dev - Secy

To the Regr of Cs

President L. M. Bank

Comptroller & Govt.
Rev. Commissioner in Mysore
Deputy Commissioners of Dists

Copy to the ~~Secy~~ L. C. Dept
and Rev. Branch

Pres Table

WD 0255—GPB—10,000—23-8-32

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

R E A D :

Letter No.3786 dated 11th October 1934 from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, requesting sanction to the amendment of Bye Law No.37 of the Bye-laws of the Land Mortgage Bank.

Order No.

Dated. Bangalore, the 6th December 1934.

Under Section 55 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation VII of 1913 as amended by Regulations No.V of 1929 and VI of 1933 Government are pleased to accord sanction to the following amendment to Bye-law No.37 of the Bye-laws of the Land Mortgage Bank passed at the general meeting of the Bank held on 1st November 1933 :-

Substitute the following for the existing Byelaw No.37

"37. The Bank may carry on lending operations in areas approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and notified in the Official Gazette. A list of all such areas shall be given in a Schedule attached to these Bye-laws.

Sd/- [illegible]
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
The President, Land Mortgage Bank
The Comptroller to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Press Note.

MK.9

App. F VI G 10.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Byelaws of the Land Mortgage Bank

Approves of the amendment of Byelaw No 37 of the

G. O. No.	DATED

May this ..

i. printed ? Yes

ii. treated as a standing order ? — S. O.

iii. published in the Gazette English Part ? Yes

iv. translated ? Yes

v. placed at the disposal of the press ? Yes

iv. published in the Gazette Kannada Part ? Yes

Dcg 7/12/34

hibd for orders

hd 1/12/34 hg

S. O.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 3762-73—L. M. 11-34-2, dated 7th December 1934.

Bye-laws of the Land Mortgage Bank.

Approves of the amendment of Bye-law No. 37 of the ——

READ—

Letter No. 3086, dated 11th October 1934, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, requesting sanction to the amendment of Bye-law No. 37 of the Bye-laws of the Land Mortgage Bank.

ORDER No. D. 3762-73—L. M. 11-34-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 7TH DECEMBER 1934.

Under Section 53 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation VII of 1918 as amended by Regulations No. V of 1929 and VI of 1933, Government are pleased to approve of the following amendment to Bye-law No. 37 of the Bye-laws of the Land Mortgage Bank passed at the General Meeting of the Bank held on 19th November 1933 :—

Substitute the following for the existing Bye-law No. 37.—

37. "The Bank may carry on lending operations in areas approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and notified in the Official Gazette. A list of all such areas shall be given in a Schedule attached to these Bye-laws."

M. VENKATANARANAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
The President, Land Mortgage Bank.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—S. G. R.

W D 955—GPB—105—18-12-34